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MITCHELL HELPS AGAIN

MAKES A REDUCTION IN MINE DRIVERS' WAGES SUCCESSFUL.

Miners In Revolt Against His Organization In Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana—Miners' "Increased Prosperity" Leaves Them In the Same Old Rut.

Collinsville, Ill., April 17.—On the first day of April we listened to the speeches of the labor fakirs, lawyers and sky pilots; how they boasted of the great miners organization; what a compact body; how it has wrung concessions from its employers, the coal operators; with one million dollars in the national treasury; hundreds of thousands in State treasury and thousands in the local treasury; of what liberties the miners have gained under this agreement, and under the protection of this great American government; how their widows and orphans are taken care of by the organization (through two-faced shyster lawyers), with thousands of dollars in this fund to draw on.

So much is this "prosperity" boasted about that the public generally is of the opinion that the coal miners are growing rich and developing into coal operators; but the operators (growing hungry for profits) raise in price the commodities which the miner produces, while the middle class, in turn, raise those upon which he lives. It is therefore plain to be seen that if this boasted prosperity be true (which it is not), the distributing agents of the capitalist class get all the boasted advance in wages, and the miner is left in the same old rut, while the sky pilot, the shyster lawyer, and labor fakir have a steady income, are wined and dined by the capitalist class, rides on railroad passes or reduced rates, while the labor fakir (union officer) turns in his railroad [(full) fare for the organization to pay.

Who is it that says these fellows [illegible] play into the hands of the capitalist class? Well did Mark Hanna style them his labor lieutenants. And again how these fellows laud Johnnie Mitchell, the greatest labor leader (labor lieutenant) the union (operator) ever had. Now, through him, the initiative was taken in the move that practically settled the labor question, namely, arbitration; that he was the first labor leader that counselled with the (capitalist) President of the nation on the settlement of a strike, etc., etc.

[illegible] raise a curtain and peer behind the scenes and behold the sign posts pointing to the downfall of this great organization. John Mitchell and [illegible] understrappers are not going to be [illegible] much longer to whip into line the awakening rank and file (thanks to revolutionary teaching), and they know it. Immediately following the great feast [illegible] this eight-hour work-day, as reported in my last to The People, what [illegible] find taking place? In Pennsylvania where John's great victory took place, many of the local miners recalled the celebration of what they thought a victory, calling it a farce instead, claiming President Baer's proposition before the commission would have been better.

In Indiana almost all the miners threaten to ignore the "good agreement" and strike for a better one, but they [illegible] being bamboozled into line. In Illinois, dissatisfaction exists throughout the State, though smothered.

The writer happens to live and work [illegible] district that is considered the garden spot of the coal fields of the country (so far as the miner is concerned). Steadier work, better conditions and better pay than any other district in the union are the rule. On the second day of April this smothered discontent, just like what is known as a gob fire in a mine, broke out, and for ten days it looked as though both the fakirs and operators were not going to control the situation; and did not until John Mitchell telegraphed that the charter of two locals would be revoked unless they went to work immediately.

The outbreak happened as follows: Under the previous year's agreement, the drivers for the Donk Bros. Coal Company, which has three mines here, received an extra hour's pay for attending to mules. This fas cut out under the new agreement, but the drivers contended for it. They would not strike, but simply curtailed the output, and the bosses began to fire them, but no one would take their places. This went on until the mines had to shut down for the want of drivers.

The company set a date upon which, if the officers did not get them drivers, they would close down indefinately. Well, John did the right act, and the next day after the dispatch came all went to work, but still dissatisfied, thus giving another demonstration of how, had it not been for the "ironclad" between the fakirs and operators, the drivers would have gained their point.

While this company is called Donk Bros. Coal and Mining Company, it is well known that many large manufacturing concerns are interested in it, and they use almost all their own coal. They have their own railroad and no other coal operator could mine and ship coal to them as cheap as they could themselves, and they would be fools to pay a profit to other operators when they had the great John Mitchell and his understrappers to whip the slaves in line and make them go to work.

The threat to shut down was only a bluff, but John's telegraph was no bluff, and don't you forget it. But not much longer will John rule. There is too much discontent smothered, too many fires will break out at once. Your master is growing suspicious. John, your service as lieutenant will soon be over.

Investigator.

COLORADO AGITATION.

State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, to Put Organizer in the Field.

(A Circular to Sympathizers.)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Colorado State Executive Committee.
Room 400, Club Building.
Denver, Col., April 10, 1903.

Believing you to be a subscriber to the Socialist Labor Party press and a sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party, we, the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, take the liberty of addressing you on a very important matter relating to the Socialist movement in this State.

We beg leave to call your attention to the important matter of raising a fund to send an organizer through this State, beginning about the first of May and continuing as long as the weather will permit of out-door meetings. We believe by coming in closer contact with those who are in sympathy with the Socialist Labor Party (and are inclined to aid in its noble work but who have no definite idea how they shall go about it), and placing before these sympathizers the conditions that now confront us, we could aid them in forming a definite idea how to act in order to aid most this Socialist Labor Party with whom they sympathize.

Now to the point,—in order to bring before the working class the principles for which the Socialist Labor Party stands, not only by word but by action, money is needed. By sending to this committee what funds you can see your way clear to spare, you will aid the Socialist Labor Party in this State in carrying out its intentions, that is, the placing of an organizer in the field.

Bearing in mind that the Socialist Labor Party is the only purely working-class party standing for the emancipation of the working class and against the interests of the capitalist class, it is evident that this party can look to no other than the working class for its moral and financial support.

The Republican party solicits its funds for agitational purposes from the class in society it represents and is a part of, the class of large capitalists. The Democratic party solicits its funds for agitational purposes from the class it represents and is a part of, the class of small capitalists. The Socialist Labor Party solicits its funds for agitational purposes from the class in society it represents and is a part of, the propertyless working class.

By virtue of these facts you can plainly see that the working class does and will continue to dominate the Socialist Labor Party. The life of the Socialist Labor Party depends upon the support of the working class. Beyond doubt many working men in this State, if reached by Socialist Labor Party agitation, and correctly shown the position of the Socialist Labor Party, would render that party their undivided support.

For these reasons the State executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado addresses you on this matter. We have a workingman, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, ready to and capable of taking up this work as soon as the workingmen rally to the support of the only bona fide working class political party, the Socialist Labor Party.

Aside from the financial support that can be rendered to the Socialist movement by our sympathizers through closer contact with the Socialist Labor Party, you can also be of much assistance in putting our literature, pamphlets, leaflets, papers, etc., into the hands of the working class of your locality so as to interest and educate them in Socialism.

You are invited to communicate with us, help us with our work and assist us financially if you can. All moneys received will be acknowledged through the columns of The Weekly People, as directed by you.

Address all communications to,
Fraternally,
Chas. H. Chase,
State Secretary, S. L. P.
1720 Welton street.

A CALL TO ACTION

[Again, the below and the above are reproduced literally from the April 7 issue of the "New York Socialist Review"—an organ of the Social Democratic party; and again, the recommendation is made, as made last week, when another article of the same paper was republished, that the below article be read carefully, and be carefully digested by the Socialists of the land, and all who are carefully watching the Socialist movement of America. They will all the better be able to understand the events in the near past of the Movement.

On Tuesday, February 9, 1897, Herman Schleuter, the editor of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," now a Social Democratic organ, speaking to an officer of the Socialist Labor Party, who found fault with the tone of the "Volkszeitung" toward the Americans, answered chipperly: "Wir Deutschen sprechen immer von oben herab" (We Germans always speak from above down). He was promptly told that he had better get out of that habit, as such impudence would not be put up with here: the German, as German, was no better than any one else: if he knew more he would be looked up to, if less, down.

At the Jewish Socialist convention, held in this city in that same year, Simon Berlin, of Brooklyn, also now a Social Democrat, declared on the floor of the convention: "Our Zionist organization declares that we Jews must dominate the world." And more recently, H. L. Slobodkin, alias Slobodin, addressing the American element at the general committee of his Social Democratic party in this city on Saturday, February 28, of this year, said, as reported in "The Socialist Review" (Social Democrat) of March 3, "the new members SHOULD SIT AT OUR FEET."

It goes without saying that both the Schleuter-Jonas Volkszeitung element of Germans, and the Slobodkin-Hilkowitz element of Jews, are libels on the German and Jewish races. No sane, intelligent or decent German or Jew would hold such views. Nevertheless, of such element is composed the private corporation clique that controls the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and its English poodle, "The Worker." That was the element that sought to dominate, and, of course, prostitute the Socialist Labor Party, and thereby the Socialist Movement of America. It sought, out of peesiness and personal perverse motives, to prevent the issuing of an English Socialist daily, and to keep the bona fide English-speaking rank and file workingmen from the party. When it found it could accomplish none of these purposes, it sought to sand-bag the S. L. P. and capture The People,—and, of course, was roundly whipped in all these attempts. This is the brigand, mischievous and repulsive element that, entrenched behind a private corporation, is now at its old game again,—but now with the Social Democratic party. Here is the article from the "Socialist Review." It tells its own tale, and more is coming:]

The article in another part of this paper in which the New York Socialist's non-appearance last week, is explained, makes necessary an immediate call upon those to whom the paper particularly appeals.

If you believe the best interest of the movement will be conserved by the policy of repression present in New York you will attain that object by steadfastly opposing the Socialist.

If you look forward to a great movement; a movement as broad as the expanse of the nation, and directed and built up by those who know something of the conditions here, it is time you roused yourself and began to look matters in the face. The Socialist movement is either an academic fad or a living, vibrant force. That it is the latter we maintain, that it is such in New York we emphatically deny.

Conditions, sentiment, both favor a vigorous propaganda, but when an effort is made to carry one out, it is not by secret opposition, deep-seated prejudice, gross insinuation. This is not a theory at all. The experience of the present organizer of Local New York abundantly sustains it. The effort to build up the West Side which was at first applauded was vigorously opposed as soon as it was discovered that it was meeting with success.

Facts such as these are evidence of elements in the movement which dread an expansion that must, of necessity, assume a national form. They indicate the need of a vital force which can be obtained among the people of the country alone. We have no wish to arouse the sentiment of race distinction, but it must be understood, now and for all time, that the American will dominate the American movement. Defeat us a hundred times if you can, our ultimate success is only the more sure.

The New York Socialist will endeavor to awaken the workers of city and State to the needs and exigencies of the hour. We hold that socialism is not an inevitability, but that it can be attained only by striking at the proper time against the growing tyranny, injustice of the present order. The directing intelligence in New York has not shown itself competent to grasp the full meaning of existing conditions and tendencies. It has shown itself capable of a childish spite, when facing the most glaring error that threatens socialism—trade union political action. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Against the shattered idols we declare our unalterable opposition.

We are not ignorant of the full import of the step we have decided upon. We understand as few others, the power and influence against which we contend. We know the difficulty of breaking the sentiment of blind obedience which has been nurtured so many years that it has become second nature, for many sincere and earnest workers to reject any idea that comes not from the regular sources of party information—a paper, the New York Worker, which is controlled by the powers against which we strike.

Behind these men are all the financial forces of the richest socialist organization in America. On our side is nothing but resolute intention and a willingness to make any sacrifice to further the cause upon the prosecution of which we have entered. Each issue of this paper has entailed sacrifice, financial and physical. We frtnkly admit that to succeed we must have the assistance of every Socialist who believes the position we have taken is correct.

To them we appeal, not for future, but for present assistance. A few determined men can now be the means of rousing a movement in New York which will forever shatter the hopes of those who dream of a national trade union-semi-socialist party. Against their covert intention we join our hands with the broad spirit of the revolutionary West, and we foresee the day when the American worker in city will not disdain the no less suffering worker of the field.

Comrades, unite with us! Recognize, admit the integrity of our intentions. Aid us to-day, in making possible here that spirit of progress which is making socialism an irresistible force in other sections of the nations.

The bell of liberty sounds the death knell of industrial servitude—let us be free!

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

One often hears the question, "What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist or Social Democratic Party?" The frequency with which the question occurs is a crack compliment to the astuteness of the men who attend to the political end of the interests of the class that fleeces the workingmen, women and children in the factories, shops, mines and yards of the land.

In 1890 the Socialist Labor Party set up its standard in the State of New York. It did so because by that time it had become clear to a sufficient number of citizens that the Republican and the Democratic parties were the political right and left arms of the labor-fleecing capitalist class. Whether the government was Democratic or Republican, its presidents, governors, legislatures, judiciaries, down to mayors and aldermen, uniformly threw the weight of their offices on the scale of the idle capitalist class and against the scale of the working class. The "rifle diet," administered through the military, the militia, the policemen's clubs and the judges' "Gatling guns on paper," at the order of Democratic and Republican officials, dyed the country red with the blood of the workers, and threw suffering into their homes.

The Socialist Labor Party perceived this fact; it also perceived the fact that, with slight reliefs now and then, the tendency was to aggravate the evil—the annual earnings of the workers declined and had to decline; finally, the Socialist Labor Party also perceived and stated the cause of the evil. It pointed out that the private ownership of the land, needed to work on, and of the machinery, needed to work with, enabled the holders of these to live in idle luxury, and compelled the workers to yield to the capitalists the wealth they needed to live in idleness, while the workers themselves had to starve on a pittance. Grounded upon these facts, the Socialist Labor Party called upon the working class and all other decent citizens to join it at the ballot box so as to overthrow the capitalist system by overthrowing the capitalist politicians, and to set up the Socialist Republic by the election of men pledged to overthrow the wage system of slavery.

This stand was taken in the State of New York first, in the campaign of 1890. The Socialist Labor Party spread steadily from State to State. The party's vote increased everywhere. It increased notably in this State. So marked was the current in its favor that since 1897 the election of the S. L. P. candidate from the Sixteenth Assembly District in New York county grew into more than a threatening possibility. In that year the Socialist Labor Party candidate came out second best in the Sixteenth Assembly District. The capitalist politicians no longer sneered at the Socialist Labor Party; they saw that it meant business. They then put their heads together to smash it. They understood that the smashing had to be done in the State of New York, and that it had to be begun in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York City.

The coming event cast its shadow before it. During the campaign of 1898 several well known Democratic and Republican district leaders, late one night, grew reckless in their talk in one "Humpy" Hannover's saloon in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and turning to some S. L. P. men, known to be working hard for the S. L. P. ticket, said:

"If your candidate for the Assembly in this district polls a bigger vote than he did last year, we will next year take up some Socialist with a large following, and gather enough signatures to enable him to run as an opposition to your candidate."

This conversation appeared in print in The People of January 22, 1899, with no Social Democratic party yet in sight. The Socialist Labor Party poll in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York rose over 400 votes in that year (1898). The rising waters threatened to drown the rats of the capitalist politicians, and they hastened to work to save their necks. The very next year, during the campaign, stands sprang up on the corners of the streets in New York city, especially in the Sixteenth Assembly District, from which speakers, styling themselves Socialists, called upon the workingmen, "in the name of Socialism," not to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. They had not yet a ticket of their own to offer; their original plan was to capture the S. L. P. organization by midnight assault, but they had come off with broken heads for their pains; it had become too late to gather signatures and they satisfied themselves that year with simply raising dust by howling. Their audiences were furnished by the Tammany heelers, together with that corrupt element known as the "labor fakir," that has since been seen making common cause with Hanna and Schwab of the Steel Trust, and that periodically masquerade as Socialists. The next year they appeared with a ticket in New York and other States, and their name was "Social Democratic Party."

Kentucky stallions are not foaled by coyotes. Neither can Socialism be the offspring of political corruption. The conduct of the Social Democracy has been at all points in keeping with the purpose for which it was created, and, of course, with the element that brought it forth and dominates it, and, consequently, in sharp contrast with the Socialist Labor Party.

On July 10, 1899, a set of men, called together by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the private corporation that owns the "Worker," of that day, met on the Bowery. Without any warrant of right, they styled themselves the General Committee of Section New York; proceeded to "depose" all the officers of Socialist Labor Party,—national, State and local—; and decreed into their own hands the Party property:—the Party's name, emblem, and English organ, THE PEOPLE.

This little mob then armed itself with clubs, and sought to invade the Party's premises, and take possession. They were expected, and were kicked down and out.

They then proceeded to invoke the aid of the capitalist courts to carry out their plan of taking possession. By an uninterrupted series of final victories in court, the Socialist Labor Party repelled the assailants, and maintained its rights. Its name, its emblem and its press remained in its hands.

Thus, twice roundly beaten on the very fields that the above-named little mob had chosen to fight on—the field of physical encounter on the night

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McKEESPORT.

How the City Is Being Exploited in the Interests of the Steel Trust.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It may be of interest to the comrades, and the general public to hear of some things that are doing in and around McKeesport, in the interest of the Steel trust.

It is just like this: The Common Council gave the U. S. Steel Corporation all the public streets between the P. McK. and Y. Railroad and the Monongahela River (this includes Walnut street, the only street approaching the Monongahela River); second, they gave the corporation $20,000 worth of property owned by the city; third, they sold the garbage plant for the magnificent sum of one dollar. This not being enough, the same crew of politicians proceeded to stick three mills (.003) onto the taxes to get $48,000 more to give the poor Steel trust.

Now you may ask what is all this charity for? Is the Steel trust going to the poorhouse? or why do these men elected to look after the welfare of the citizens of McKeesport give the city property to the Steel trust?

To answer those questions, I must take you over the ground once more.

The Steel trust proposes to build a $10,000,000 tube plant here. The tube plant is going to bring business to the city, and that is worth quite an item to the business men; also the workingmen (so they say). So the men who thought the tube plant would be a good thing for "our" city, formed themselves into a committee of the whole to devise ways and means to furnish the wherewith to assist to build the plant and give it out and out to the Steel trust magnates.

The head and all the rest of the committee for that matter, was one—"Jim" Evans. It was not Jim, the machinist, nor Jim Evans, the boilermaker, nor Jim Evans, the hodcarrier; but Jim Evans, the banker. He it was that scurried around to get $48,000 to give the Steel trust a lift.

Well, Jim and his crew got by subscription $25,000 and then thought it would be cheaper to increase the tax levy three mills.

As all the people were going to be greatly benefited by the big plant why not all pay?

So Jim went to the council, and all will have to pay. So said the Council; and right here is where Jim got left, for the people were up in arms, shouting stop thief; and the little tax scheme fell through.

But what about the city lot (that $20.00 lot) that we bought to build a school for the children of McKeesport? Well, we got along until now without the school and with 10,000 or 12,000 more men in the city all at work in a fine new mill, see what that means! It means that there will be more business and more money, and McKeesport would soon be as large as Allegheny. Then we can think about building schools; but this tube plant is of the first importance. Give us this plant and we will get everything soon after. Such is the kind of reasoning you get out of the politicians and business men of McKeesport.

And now for "Jim" Evans, the banker, the man who runs one of the only institutions that can get rich on the interest of what they owe. The more business the bank does the richer he gets.

But Jim has something else in his eye. Jim owns property, and quite a lot of improved property, and with 10,000 or 12,000 more of a population Jim's property will soon soar skyward.

So Jim asks the people of McKeesport to pay him and the Steel trust for getting rich. But I would like to know how those men have gall enough to give the streets of McKeesport to any private corporation. The principal street and all the streets to the river are gone; the Steel trust has them. That is not all! Who can say when this dirty gang will lay hand on the deeds of the city property and make presents of them to themselves at the expense of the people?

Is it not time that the working class of McKeesport unite in one solid mass and on election day vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket and change the system that makes such high-handed robbery, such knavery and double dealing a profitable business for business men and corrupt politicians?

Workingmen, you built the streets and you built the garbage plant that those men gave the Steel trust; you built the water works; it is now owned by the city; but when the men that gave everything in sight place the water works in the hands of a private corporation you will have a meter on your supply and you will pay more than you do now.

These are only some of the antics of the capitalist politicians at McKeesport. They have the people by the neck and are working them for all they are worth; and to think it is the "poor" Steel trust that gets the major portion of the swindle!

The working men of McKeesport that put those men into public office, you that put your trust in Democrat, Republican and Citizens party politicians are now receiving your reward.

We, the Socialist Labor Party, have told them that it makes no difference which of them skins them. We told them that the Socialist Labor Party was their party if they work for a living.

The working class of McKeesport will have to organize themselves into one solid mass and become members of the only party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

The Steel trust and the corrupt gang that is one the neck of the working class like a millstone pulling them down will stay on their neck until they have the manhood to turn the whole band down and out, and take over for themselves the streets that are given away; the lot that went with them and the garbage plant.

Take all these back to the rightful own-

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A 17-MILE FARM

CONDUCTED ON THE FACTORY SYSTEM IN CENTRAL KANSAS.

Employs 150 Men, Three Bookkeepers and Stenographers, and Is Divided Into Sections, Each Under the Supervision of a Foreman—All Parts Conected by 'Phone With Office.

The agriculturist who carefully cultivates forty or sixty or eighty acres and calls it a farm is likely to look upon a "quarter section"—the regulation homestead of 160 acres—as a large estate; an entire section (a mile square) he would doubtless regard as a tremendous area, and a half-dozen sections would seem like a whole province. What would such a man think of a farm on which from 100 to 150 men are employed; a farm whose furthest corner is seventeen miles from the farmhouse; a farm that requires three bookkeepers and stenographers to make a record of its activity? That is the scale on which M. M. Sherman conduct his farm in central Kansas. He has more than 40,000 acres. Every year he sells more than 2500 fat beeves. If a man were to start to ride around his farm on horseback, following the fence line and riding fifty miles a day, he could not make the circuit in two days. There are, in some of the sparsely settled regions of the West, and in Mexico, far larger ranches than this farm, but they are vast open tracts over which great herds of cattle graze at will, becoming half wild in a few months. The Sherman ranch is not of that kind. It is really a farm. There are not great unbroken areas of prairie. It is cut up into fields and comparatively small pastures, and there are generally from 6000 to 8000 head of cattle kept on it.

The most remarkable thing about Sherman ranch is it's management. It has been supposed that farmwork is difficult of organization. This is not true on Sherman ranch. No factory was ever operated in a more systematic manner than is this farm. At any time Mr. Sherman can tell just how much feed certain cattle in a specified pasture consumed, who fed it to them, what field it came from and how far it was hauled. Every night he knows exactly what each employe has accomplished that day. The farm's manager knows at 7 o'clock each evening by telephone just what was done that day, even on the furthermost field seventeen miles away. There are sixty-two square miles in this farm, equivalent to 248 farms of the usual size, 160 acres; but it does not lie in a compact body, and this accounts for the great length of its boundary line. The extreme limits of the farm extend seventeen miles east and west and eleven miles north and south.

Passengers on the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to Denver see this farm first at the little station of Langley. That is twelve miles from the ranch headquarters. A few miles further southwest comes another view of Sherman ranch. Again the train speeds onward, and six miles further west it comes to Genesco, the nearest point to the ranch headquarters. The farm extends within a half mile of Genesco, but the "farmhouse" is still four miles away. Along the north side of this great farm runs the main Denver line of the Union Pacific Railroad, while through it extends a branch li

The farm, like "all Gaul" of Caesar's time, is divided into three parts, and over each there is a foreman. A boarding house is located in each division, and in these live most of the unmarried employes. Scattered over the farm are numerous tenant houses, occupied by the families of employes who are married. A telephone system connects all parts of the farm with the headquarters.

The work in general is planned by the farm superintendent, and by him telephoned to the foreman. The cattle are fed at stated intervals, and they are given a certain amount—no more, no less, each man had his particular work to perform.

During the summer months 5000 acres are planted to corn and forage crops. Two thousand acres of corn are planted on the lowlands, while on the upland is planted the forage, 1000 acres of sorghum and 2000 acres of Kaffir corn. In the fall about 1500 acres of wheat are sown for pasturage during the winter months. The rest of the ranch is largely taken up with pasture land. The largest area of land in a single pasture is 700 acres, and most of the pasture contains much less than this. There are cattle of all ages and sizes, from young calves up to "feeders" and fat beeves. More than 2000 calves are born on this farm every year. Those that are good for beef cattle are fed with that end in view, and they are increased by others shipped in from Mexico, so that the total number fattened for market each

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A LATTER DAY LUDDITE

KEIR HARDIE'S TRAITOROUS ROLE IN ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED AGITATION.

The Public Servant of Capital Gives Expression to Economics That Assume Capitalism Will Put an End to the Competition of the Out-of-Work—The Situation From a Socialist Standpoint.

The capitalist regards the working class from two distinct aspects, the economic and the political. From the one standpoint it represents so much labor power, that necessary and all-important element in the production of profit. On the other hand, it represents a mass of voting cattle to be deluded and cajoled into its support at the ballot to the political supremacy of the master class. In order to complete the overthrow of the quasifeudal bureaucracy the capitalist found it necessary to enlist the support of the working class, and to grant it the franchise. Now that this end has been attained, and the class war between the landed aristocrat and the industrial bourgeois has come to a close in the almost complete victory of the latter, the efforts of the ruling classes are centered upon the task of diverting the attention of the proletarian from the bitter class antagonism of to-day—the struggle between capital and labor. And the bourgeois politician, keenly alive at all times to the interests of his class, is well aware of the importance of this. For once the worker becomes convinced of the fact that the interests of himself and of his master are mutually opposed, that the wealth of the capitalist from the Sardanapalian luxury of the trust magnate to the Brixton villa and the cushioned pen of the smaller fry, creates and finds its complement in the misery and degradation of the worker, then he enters upon a train of thought which necessarily brings him into the ranks of the militant Socialist movement working, agitating and fighting for the entire overthrow of the robber class. Thus it is that the Socialist movement from Japan to San Francisco, from Great Britain to the Antipodes, wherever it is real and virile, and has not acquired the name under false pretenses, proclaims with tireless insistency the fact of the class struggle, and demands its recognition a necessary condition of intelligent and logical political activity on the part of the working class. The politician is well aware of the danger of this knowledge, and shapes his course accordingly. To speak openly on the public rostrum of troops and guns and batons as media of strike settlement, to denounce "the tyranny of trade unions" (classic phrase!), to inveigh against processions of starving unemployed as public nuisances that ought to be dispersed by police charges, that each unit might creep into its hole to die like a wounded beast—that would be highly impolitic—and would inevitably force ugly conclusions upon the working class voter. Far other is the policy of the political servant of capital. To him the worker is a dear friend and brother, whose interests are dearer to him than his own. Thus it is that in the lobbies of the House of Commons there are to be found, gorgeously apparelled in silk-hatted, frock-coated magnificence, "Labor" members of the Burt, Fenwick, and Picward clan, patronised and smiled upon by the most inveterate enemies of the working class, whose toadies and accomplices they are. The game of the capitalist is, while conserving and extending his own interests on all sides, to display at the same time an overwhelming solicitude for the working class in everything that is trifling, inessential, and worthless. He sets himself to dally with what he calls the social problem, especially at times when the evils which oppress the proletariat become more than usually clamant, and to engage public attention upon trumpery and ineffective schemes of reform whereby the real source of the evil escapes notice. It was in this spirit that the House of Commons set itself to discuss the Unemployed Question a few days ago.

It is necessary for us to enter upon statistics to show the magnitude of the unemployed evil. Even the capitalist press, after denouncing and deriding it with all the savage vindictiveness and brutal cynicism of the class it represents, has been forced into a tardy admission of its existence. Rather let us consider the causes which bring into existence this unemployed section of the working-class. To do so we must look back to the origin of the capitalist system in society of the 16th and 17th centuries. We find that capitalism came into existence along with the dissolution of the craft guilds and the confiscation of common and monastic lands. Prior to that the craftsman and peasant, owning his own tools or secure in the tenure of his land, was his own master, free from all exploitation, save the relatively mild exactions of the feudal superior—a tax from which the craftsman had in most cases freed himself. Both were masters of their own labor and its products. The events which we have just alluded to had the effect of throwing into the towns a large mass of poletarian propertyless workers, and thus became possible for the nascent bourgeoisie to employ these men as proletarian workers. The difference between the old craftsman and the new proletarian was, that whereas the former was in possession of his tools and his product, the latter possessed neither. What he produced went to his master, who gave him a wage, which was the competition of his fellows brought down to the cost of living, the difference between the wage and the value of the product representing the master's profit. In the succeeding centuries the expropriation of the peasantry went on apace, supplying an ever-increasing unemployed army. The introduction and development of machinery produced the same effect to a much greater degree. It decreases the amount of labor required, so that the wages are kept down by the greater competition of the unemployed and the lower cost of subsistence. At the outset, it must be observed that an unemployed reserve is a necessary component of capitalist society. It is as necessary to capitalism a the Voltairean Deity was to the 18th century Deiists. If it did not exist it would be necessary to create it. This is admitted by the capitalist economists themselves. If there should be an exact equivalence of the workers available, and of the numbers required by the capitalist, then wages would rise so high as to wipe out the profit of the latter. This is the reason why the Queensland and the New Zealand capitalists went to the expense of paying Mr. Ben Tillet and others not so weell known to give lectures to induce the English workers to emigrate to these countries at a time when the unemployed competition was not sufficiently kkeen to suit their interests.

Many and various are the schemes that have been invented to solve this problem. More than a hundred years ago, when machinery was introduced into the textile industry, the result to the working class was unparalleled misery, thousands being thrown out of work, and the wages of those retained reduced to starvation level, while the hours of labor were largely increased. At this point a half-witted lad called Ned Ludd was the unconscious originator of a drastic scheme of reform, of considerable historic importance, because of the fact that the error that lay at its root has been copied by every succeeding reformer who attempted to deal with the question. In a fit of rage Ned destroyed some stocking looms, and inspired by his example bands of unemployed mechanics went through the country with the cry, "Men, not machines," destroying machinery wherever they found it. Of course, this plan was reactionary, foolish, and impracticable, and was easily suppressed by the authorities. The mistake lay in failing to see that the evil was due not to machines, but to the private ownership of them, and that the only remedy was their collective ownership by the working class. The latest of the many disciples of Ludd is Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., who, in his speech on the amendment to the King's speech on the unemployed, showed that all the experience of the industrial and political life of the last century or more had brought him no further forward than the crazy Yorkshire lad. And yet when we remember that Mr. Hardie in his election address informed the Merthyr Tydvil Non-Conformists that he had learned his Socialism from the New Testament (date 1st or 2d century A. D.), the wonder is that he has advanced so far, and we are disposed to ask what text-books he studied, which have enabled him to bridge the intervening sixteen odd centuries. Certainly not a single word of his speech had the slightest bearing upon the Socialism which he is said to profess. There was nothing in his speech that could not have been said by the mildest and flabbiest of Radicals. He did not attack the system nor the dominant class, neither did he show that the evil of unemployment was inherent in capitalism. On the contrary, he assumed that the capitalist class, whose profits require the competition of the unemployed, would help him to put an end to the evil. He also implied that it could be put an end to without the abolition of capitalism. We need not enter into his proposals, which were simply a rechauffe of the old "Back to the hand" nostrum. They are sufficiently exposed when we point out that they professed to solve in capitalism and with the help of capitalism evil inherent in, and necessary to capitalism. Across the chasm of years Ned Ludd and Mr. Jas. Keir Hardie, M. P., join hands.

We can hardly quit this subject without drawing the attention of our readers to one priceless gem of economic lore, which Mr. Keir Hardie bestowed upon the world in the course of his speech. He said that if the wages of the working class were raised five per cent. the consequent increase in consumption would be the means of giving employment to all those out of work. This, like Mr. Hardie's party in the House of Commons, is a "non sequitur;" it doesn't follow. Observe what it amounts to. Wages are low because of the competition of the unemployed. Mr. Hardie says, if wages were high (which only a reduction of the numbers of the unemployed could effect), there would be no unemployed! It would be just as helpful to say that if the Demonstration Committee were to take Loch Lomond to Tartarus they could exploit the thirst of dead and damned capitalists by selling it at a shilling per glass, and so form a prodigious fund for the relief of those out of work.

O rare economist!—T. R. in the Edinburgh Monthly Socialist.

SOCIALISM AND ATHEISM

FREETHINKERS UNCOMPROMISING IN THEIR HATRED FOR THE WORKING CLASS CAUSE.

Comrades in Arms of His Holiness, the Pope, and the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church—The Socialist Attitude on Religion—A Private Matter, Whose Discussion Is Forbidden at Meetings.

Perhaps upon no point are the doctrines of Socialism so much misunderstood, and so much misrepresented, as in their relation to religion. When driven into a corner upon every other point at issue; when from the point of view of economics, of politics or of morality he is worsted in argument, this question of religion invariably forms the final entrenchment of the enemy of Socialism—especially in Ireland.

"But it is opposed to religion," constitutes the last words, the ultimate shift of the supporters of capitalism, driven from every other line of defence, but stubbornly refusing to yield. "Socialism is atheism, and all Socialists are atheists," or "Your Socialism is but a fine name to cover up your atheism in its attacks on the church." All these phrases are so commonly heard in the course of every dispute upon the merits or demerits of the Socialist doctrine that we require no apology for introducing them here in order to point out their illogical character. So far from it being true that Socialism and atheism are synonymous terms, it is a curious and instructive fact that almost all the prominent propagandists of freethought in our generation have been, and are, most determined enemies of Socialism. The late Charles Bradlaugh, in his time the most aggressive freethinker in England, was to the last resolute and uncompromising in his hatred of Socialism; G. W. Foote, the present editor of the Freethinker, the national organ of English secularism, is a bitter enemy of Socialism, and the late Colonel Bob Ingersoll, the chief apostle of freethought doctrines in the United States, was well known as an apologist of capitalism.

On the continent of Europe many other quite similar cases might be recorded, but those already quoted will suffice, as being those most easily verified by our readers. It is a suggestive and amusing fact that in the motley ranks of the defenders of capitalism the professional propagandists of freethought are comrades-in-arms of His Holiness the Pope; the ill-reasoned and inconclusive encyclicals lately issued against Socialism make the hierarchy of the Catholic Church belated camp-followers in the army marching under the banners raised by the agnostic exponents of the individualist philosophy. Obviously, even the meanest intelligence can see that there need be no identity of thought between the freethinker, as such, and the Socialist, as a Socialist. From what then does the popular misconception arise? In the first instance, from the interested attempt of the propertied classes to create such a prejudice against Socialism as might deter the working class from giving ear to its doctrines—an attempt too often successful; and in the second instance, from a misconception of the attitude of the Socialist party toward theological dogma in general. The Socialist Republican party, of Ireland, prohibits the discussion of theological or anti-theological questions at its meetings, public or private. This is in conformity with the practice of the chief Socialist parties of the world, which have frequently—in Germany, for example, declared religion to be a private matter and outside the scope of Socialist action. Modern Socialism, in fact, as it exists in the minds of its leading exponents and as it is held and worked for by an increasing number of enthusiastic adherents throughout the civilized world, has an essentially material, matter-of-fact foundation. We do not mean that its supporters are necessarily materialists in the vulgar and merely anti-theological sense of the term, but that they do not base their Socialism upon any interpretation of the language or meaning of Scripture, nor upon the real or supposed intentions of a beneficent Deity. They, as a party, neither affirm nor deny these things, but leave it to the individual conscience of each member to determine what beliefs on such questions they shall hold. As a political party they wisely prefer to take their stand upon the actual phenomena of social life as they can be observed in operation among us to-day, or as they can be traced in the recorded facts of history. If any special interpretation of the meanings of Scripture tends to influence human thought in the direction of Socialism, or is found to be on the plane with the postulates of Socialist doctrine, then the scientific Socialist considers that the said interpretation is stronger because of its identity with the teachings of Socialism; but he does not necessarily believe that Socialism is stronger, or its position more impregnable, because of its theological ally. He realizes that the fact upon which his Socialist faith is based are strong enough in themselves to withstand every shock and attack from every quarter, and, therefore, while he is at all times willing to accept help from every extraneous source, he will only accept it on one condition, viz., that he is not to be required to return to identify his cause with any other, whose discomfiture might also involve Socialism in discredit. This is the main reason why Socialists fight shy of theological dogmas and religions generally—because we feel that Socialism is based upon a series of facts requiring only unassisted human reason to grasp and master in all their details, whereas religion of every kind is admittedly based upon "faith" in the occurrence in past ages of a series of phenomena inexplicable by any process of mere human reasoning. Obviously, therefore, to identify Socialism with religion would be to abandon at once that universal, non-sectarian character which to-day we find indispensable to working class unity, as it would mean that our members would be required to conform to our religious creed, as well as to one specific economic faith; a course of action we have no intention of entering upon, as it would inevitably entangle in the disputes of the warring sects of the world, and thus lead to the disintegration of the Socialist party.

Socialism, as a party, bases itself upon its knowledge of facts, of economic truths, and leaves the building up of religious ideals or faiths to the outside public, or to its individual members if they so will. It is neither freethinker nor Idolater, Mohammedan nor Parsee—nor Idolater, Mahommedan nor Parsee—it is only HUMAN.—The Workers' Repulic, Dublin, Ireland.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

In Which Woman Suffrage, "Our 'Gene", and the Demise of the Populist Party, Figure.

On August 3, 1895, the New Jersey State Committee of the People's party held a meeting in Camden and issued a call for the State convention to meet in Trenton on Labor Day of that year, to nominate a candidate for Governor. I was authorized to write the call and I took advantage of the opportunity to declare that one of the purposes of the convention would be the re-affirming of our devotion to the declared principles of the party.

The convention consisted of thirty-six delegates representing thirteen counties. Celia B. Whitehead, of Westfield, was a delegate and her influence was manifest in a declaration in favor of woman suffrage. The effect of the reactionary work done at St. Louis showed itself in the convention, one faction wanting a declaration made on all live questions and the other faction favoring a platform ignoring all subjects likely to create dissension. Mrs. Whitehead was appointed one of the Committee on Resolutions, but objected to serving.

She said she was on a committee once when General Ben Butler was nominated. She objected then and voted against Butler, but was overruled, so she didn't care to serve on a committee where she was to be a mere figurehead. Thomas H. Proctor, of Vineland, who was chairman, told Mrs. Whitehead that it was desirable she should serve, because the men were all cowards, and, through the cowardice of the leaders of the old parties on the money question, this country had become a vassal of England. Mrs. Whitehead finally consented to serve.

When the committee presented its platform it was voted down and a milk and water one presented by Joseph R. Buchanan was adopted. Members of the committee characterized the action as cowardly and several delegates left the convention. Thus it was we reaffirmed our devotion to the Omaha platform. It was hard to get any one to stand as candidate for Governor. The first ten nominated declined, and men who were not present and who were not even known as Populists were mentioned. Finally W. B. Ellis, a workingman, of Trenton, accepted. Somebody nominated Buchanan and he got one vote.

As secretary of the convention I was instructed to telegraph a resolution to Eugene V. Debs who was then staying at the McHenry County Jail, Woodstock, Ill. Debs was "Our Gene" long before the Social Democrats were thought of. I was then in favor of Debs as the Populist candidate for President in 1896. The following was the resolution:

"The People's party of New Jersey in convention assembled at Trenton on Labor Day, sends greetings to Eugene V. Debs, champion of the oppressed and illustrious victim of the violation of the American citizens' constitutional right to trial by jury."

In speaking on the resolution some of the delegates pictured Debs as sitting in his lonely cell, fed, very likely, on bread and water and denied the privileges accorded the vilest criminal, and all because he had dared to voice the demands of labor. I believe Debs afterward stated that he received every consideration while in jail, and I was informed that he had the run of the warden's parlors. It will be remembered that Debs "mastered" the writings of Marx and other Socialists during his brief incarceration.

"Gene" must have received a number of Labor Day greetings, for later I received a neatly printed acknowledgement gotten up in the style of a wedding announcement. It read as follows:

"M'HENRY COUNTY JAIL.

"Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 10, 1895.

"To our Friends:—

"I am compelled by stress of circumstances to adopt this form of acknowledging the receipt of your message rather than by a letter written by my own hand, for which it is impossible to find the required time.

"Believe me, I appreciate your kind and generous words, knowing they are not only for myself, but for the true and noble men who have until recently shared my prison life. I accept your cheering words as expressing your approval of the cause for which we have been in prison and as a token of your devotion to American liberty, of which we have been deprived; and I beg to assure you that your message of confidence and cheer, which helps to lighten the decree of a despot which deprived us of our inalienable and constitutional rights, will be preserved and cherished as a priceless souvenir of our incarceration and of the battle of the American Railway Union in the interest of men, women and children, the victims of inhuman treatment by the Pullman Company.

"Wishing you length of days and a prosperous lift, and including my late comrade in prison, I beg to represent them in subscribing myseelf,

"Your devoted friend,

"Eugene V. Debs."

I advocated Debs for President, thinking that if sentiment favorable to him could be aroused it would serve to unite the party on a man end platform which would bring before the voters the principles advocated by the Middle-of-the-Road wing of the party. I tried to get Buchanan to come out for Debs but Joe declined. He said it would be bad politics, that Debs was too radical. I argued that for that very reason I thought it would be good, practical, shrewd, or whatever we chose to call it, politics. That the issue was becoming more clearly between Capital and Labor, and it behooved Labor to put forward its ablest champion. Joe then told me that Debs was a dipsomaniac, and confided to me that the famous Debs "cucumber" incident was a fake. He proposed to love "Gene" like a brother, but because of Debs' misfortune dared not endanger the movement by advocating him for President. Debs had written a letter advocating Joe's election to Congress in 1892, and in 1894 came into the State and stumped for him. Debs was good enough for Joe when it served Joe's purpose.

In 1895 our vote went down. In many counties we had no local ticket and this led to the belief that we didn't have adherents enough to fill out the ticket. As we were reformers merely, little things like this hurt us. Meanwhile I continued to read The People and began to see clearly the direction in which we were drifting. As we neared the Democratic rocks one thing was thrown overboard after another to lighten the ship, but never again did she ride safe in harbor.

On May 30, 1896 we again held a State convention, this time to elect delegates to the national convention, the second held by the party. I was not elected a delegate. The St. Louis convention witnessed the, to me, sad and significant exhibition of the passing away of all for which I had so strenuously strived. We had often sung "Good-bye old Party; Good-bye," and here we were switched back into the old parties at which we had sung the refrain. It was the good-bye to Populism, good-bye forever, and well that it was so. It is clear to me now that the movement was not in line with Social development. Populism claimed to be the exponent of human aspiration, but it looked to the past for its ideals, ideals that advancing civilization had discarded and must continue to discard, otherwise progress is impossible. But while the days of our "Daddies," was the pop ideal, the party resorted to the deception of putting forth as a bait certain "Socialistic" utterances, knowing full well that along such lines only could it hope to interest those whose aspirations were beginning to turn to the new social order. Every plank in a Populist platform was regarded as so much bait. In fact I have heard discussions on the planks in conventions all from the standpoint of their drawing qualities.

Bryan and Sewall, the Democratic nominees, were endorsed at St. Louis, and the irreconcilable Mid-Roaders very illogically indorsed Bryan; and then, nominated Tom Watson as vice-president.

The nomination of Bryan in 1896 came as a surprise to the public in general, but to the Populists, though unforeseen, it was not such a surprise. Bryan was no stranger to us. While he was in Congress our papers quoted him more than any other man. I believe I once contributed to a fund to have Bryan tour certain States in the East under Populist auspices. The nomination of no other man by the Democrats could have so quickly and effectively dissipated the Populist movement. Bryan was a Populist "at heart." If elected, and his election was sure, it meant that Populism was enthroned, hence what signified the means.

Bryan's nomination was in a way the nomination of a Plebs leader. He mouthed Populist phrases better than ourselves. "What better do you want?" we were asked, and not being a movement of revolution, and "stiff-necked" like the S. L. P. the party blindly followed and was lulled to a sleep from which it never again can awaken.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

From the standpoint of the circulation department, all Socialists are divided into two categories—those who gather and send in subscriptions and those who do not. It is the aim of the circulation department to gradually abolish the second category and to transfer its members over to the first. The reader of the business department notes, before passing on to other matters in the paper, should ask himself two questions. The first: "What have I done during the past week to help in this work?" and the second: "What can I do along this line during the coming week?" If forced to answer his first question in a way rather reflecting on his activity, he shouuld make amends by setting the task for the coming week a little higher—just to even things up.

Very gratifying work is being done for the party press by Section St. Louis, Mo. At the last meeting of the section a resolution was passed pledging every member to secure, during this month, not less than two subscribers each to The Weekly People. The section expects to secure, as a result of this action, a handsome addition to its list of subscribers.

Good work is also done by Comrade J. R. Strupel, the local agent at St. Louis, whose orders come drifting in right along in a pleasant, endless stream. The comrade evidently realizes that his is the work that tells on behalf of the cause, and he is doing it in a right royal manner.

The three workers sending in the largest number of subscribers for the Weekly this week are: J. R. Strupel, St. Louis, Mo., 12; O. Haselgrove, Baltimore, Md., 7; Ben Hilbert Jr., Hamilton, O., 6.

We received a smaller number of Monthly subscriptions than Weeklies. They are as follows: J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., 24; Peter Neilson, Woburn, Mass., 19; scattering, 69; total, 112.

This week shows a substantial increase over the preceding week in the number of subscriptions received for The Weekly People. But, while we are pleased to see such good work being done for the Weekly, we hope that the Monthly will not be forgotten. A leader for the Weekly will do the most good, but in trying to interest strangers in our movement it will be easier to get a dozen subscribers for the Monthly than one for the Weekly. Several comrades have made a house-to-house canvas and succeeded very well in getting Monthly subscribers. This might be tried by others.

Section Cleveland has taken up the matter of raising funds for The Daily People and adopted the plan followed by the Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, namely, that each member contribute one day's wages between now and July 1. Forty dollars were pledged at the first meeting.

Were all members to follow suit within the time set, a long step would be taken toward clearing off the party's debt on its plant and make easier the work of building up both our papers and the Labor News Company.

We hope that other sections will fall in line and will do as well. It is all a matter of some comrade taking the work in hand and pushing it.

We have received a number of complaints about papers not arriving, names being wrong on the list, etc. These are being looked into as fast as possible and errors rectified.

In this connection, a few hints are not out of place. When sending in subscriptions, be sure to write names and numbers in the plainest manner possible. Take a little more time rather than run the risk of having your writing misread and thus cause confusion and waste of time at this end.

When you send a complaint, always be specific. Don't tell us that "many papers do not come," or "come irregularly." Give name, address and dates, so that we have definite information to work on and a chance to ascertain where the fault lies.

Every section in the country ought to make an appropriation for a given number of sample copies of The Weekly and Monthly People, the sample of the Weekly to be sent every week or every other week, just as the local situation may warrant. These could then be given to the members for the work of securing new subscribers.

If thus paid for, there will be less waste and this office will be better able to supply samples to active men in unorganized places free of charge.

Much of our time is uselessly consumeb because many comrades still persist in strewing matter intended for the business office all through a letter sent to the editor. If you have to write to The People business office, to the Labor News Company, and to the editor, all at one time, write what is intended for each on a separate sheet. These can then be passed over where they belong and valuable time, now wasted in making extracts, can be put to better use.

A point, made before this, will stand repetition. It is this: When you send money to either The People or the Labor News Company always make your money order or check payable to the institution, and never to any person connected with the institution, be he manager, circulator, cashier, bookkeeper or office boy. The point is that a person may leave or may die; the institution, however, is always on deck, ready to cash its orders or checks, and preferring to be able to do so without having to wait for the endorsement of anybody.

This does not apply to the remittances intended for the N. E. C. They are to be made payable to the National Secretary, same as before.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

The old edition of the S. L. P. an the S. D. P. has been exhausted and w have just issued a new leaflet entitled "What is the Differeence?" which brings the corruption of the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party up to date, and also contains the complete record of Armory-Builder Carey. Sections sh be provided with a supply. $1.25 thousand.

We have decided to continue the of a copy of Lissageray's "History o Commune of 1871," to the person sen in ten paid-up subscriptions at one to The Weekly People. This take connection with the fact that the mer season has now opened, should n the subscriptions pile up and the b pass out rapidly. The retail price the book is $1.00.

Sections should remember to pay th bills promptly. While it is expecte that indebtedness incurred during ele tion time, will be carried on the boo there is now no excuse in piling up a counts at this end, when there are n local campaign expenses to be met.

There has been a large demand late for Bebel's "Woman." The Engl editions are virtually exhausted, a moreover, they are all translations the first editions. The thirty-third tion of "Woman" has recently been p lished in German, and in it Bebel made many radical changes and impo tant additions. Comrade DeLeon is n engaged upon a translation of this ed tion and the publication of his transla tion will soon be begun in serial form i The Daily People. Later it will b brought out in book form in the Arr and Hammer Series. It will make book of about 400 pages, and will sel in cloth for $1 a volume.

Over 40,000 leaflets have been sold b the Labor News Company in the pas week, showing increased activity of th comrades. Ten thousand of these wen to Canada and most of the remainde to the far West.

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THE SCIENCE OF SOCIALISM

ECONOMIC BASIS OF SOCIETY AND CLASS STRUGGLE EXPLAINED.

The Tools of Production and the Social Changes Caused by Them—The Evolution of Cannibalism, Slavery, and Feudalism to Capitalism—The Socialist Republic.

Introduction.

That Socialism is a question of importance none who have eyes to see will deny. That it will soon become the all-absorbing question, "statesmen" fear. That Socialism will triumph in the near future, those that are engaged in its propaganda hope. What is there in this movement that enables it to forge ahead in spite of all obstacles? What is there in Socialism that inspires its advocates with a zeal and devotion equal to that of the men engaged in the noblest achievements in the history of mankind?

These questions I will attempt to answer. I must tell the reader in advance that if he expects that the answer will unfold some beautiful theory of a system of society where all will be angels in disguise, he will be disappointed. I know little of the future state of society under Socialism. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. I shall simply try and make plain the fundamental principles upon which modern Socialism is based.

A moment's reflection should make it plain to every one that it is childish to plan the future state of society in view of the rapid progress made in all branches of science. Who can foretell what chemistry or electricity have in store for the human race? What can be said is that the "promised land" dreamed of by the prophets of old is about to be realized. It will depend upon the intelligence of the working class of this generation to utilize great possibilities that have come down through ages of human misery to secure the happiness of a joyous and glorious life for the whole human race.

The above introductory words I wish to supplement with an explanation before I proceed to the subject. The writer of the article that follows is a member of the Socialist Labor Party. It will not be the views of an individual member but the principles of that organized body of workingmen that has carried on an aggressive campaign in favor of Socialism for the last twelve years that he will, accordingly, express.

This is important, for, of late, every one wanting to fish in troubled waters needs only garble a few high sounding phrases against "the trusts and monopolies" and he is put down as a "Socialist." Preachers without pulpits, lawyers without practice, labor leaders ever on the lookout for something at the expense of the working class, all these know that Socialism is popular, hence, they flock about it like carrion crow. For the action and statements of the above the S. L. P. is not responsible. The same can be said of parties that have sprung up like mushrooms. From the Populist to the Social Democratic and to the regular Democratic party's "Socialist" plank in the State platform, whatever these parties may be after, they are not aiming at the same goal, that is, the abolition of the present system of production based on wage labor and the substitution of Socialist production—the Socialist republic—as the Socialist Labor Party, hence they are not Socialists and can never be so long as they are what they are.

The Economic Basis of Society.

Every one will admit that times now are not what they were a generation ago. Again a generation ago times were different from a hundred years before. The further back we go the more marked is the difference. The mode of life, the laws, the system of government, the whole social structure has undergone an entire change.

The question arises, what is it that forces society to be cast and recast in continually differing molds? To answer this question is to state one of the fundamental facts upon which Socialism builds. The Socialist holds that, mark this well, the method and means man uses to sustain life, is the sociological law that changes the form of and shapes society in general. With the change in the tools that man uses to procure things necessary to his existence there comes a change in the moral, political and social makeup of the whole social system.

The importance of this fact cannot be overestimated.

Without a thorough knowledge of this fact history is a conglomeration of disconnected events. With this fact as a key, we can understand history aright. What would otherwise seem a paradox is a logical deduction. What would otherwise be ascribed to accident, is nothing else but the logic of events.

If we go back into the pre-historic ages of mankind, we find that our ancestors were cannibals. Cannibalism then was not as now immoral. It was the only way to dispose of the enemy that would benefit the captor. The prisoners of war could not, as was the fact later, be turned into slaves, because at that stage of human development, the means to procure subsistence were such that the savage was barely able to satisfy his own personal needs. When the tools needed to procure subsistence developed sufficiently, that is, when the bow and arrow took the place of the club, when it was made possible to produce a little above one's absolute necessaries of life, then slavery began. Cannibalism passed away. Prisoners of war were turned into slaves. The slave could, with the better means now at hand not only sustain his own life, but also contribute to that if his master. A new social order took the place of the old. Slavery replaced cannibalism.

What brought about that change? Clearly the development of the tools of production. The change from nomadic life to agriculture, which followed it, not only made life more secure but also laid the foundation of further growth and development. Again it was new and more advanced means of production that wrought the change.

A striking illustration of the part played by the tools of production in changing the form of society, is shown in the history of this country. At the beginning of our national existence, we find that when the means of production were insignificant, slavery was moral and considered necessary by the greatest men of that time. With the development of the tools of production, with the introduction of steam and machinery new conditions clashed with old notions. A new code of morals forced itself upon the people of this country as a result; more so in parts of the country where the industrial development was highest. "Free labor" became the slogan, and in the clash slavery fell.

In the north the political issues are and always were determined by the same agency, the tools of production. In order to develop this country's resources a policy of protection was a necessity. It is no longer a political issue. The powers of production have developed to such extent that this country can not only supply its own needs but compete with other nations in the markets of the world. The question is no longer how to protect American capital against foreign competition, but how to get hold of the markets the foreign capitalists now control; to unload that product for which no profitable market can be found at home.

With the development of the powers of production the policy of a century of exclusiveness is abandoned. The destiny of this nation, "statesmen" now declare, depends upon territorial expansion. In other words, the new powers of production command a new policy. So all along the line it is the method and means of production that revolutionizes society.

The reader may ask in what way does this fact apply to Socialism? This I shall now answer. If these premises are correct it follows, first, that social systems are not iron clad and last forever. It follows that just the opposite is true; that society, that is the whole people as a social body, continually changes its form of organization; that these changes do not come about by a change in human nature. Just the contrary. That human nature itself is the result of economic conditions, that is, conditions of production; that with the change in the system of production there comes a fundamental change in the whole social organs. It follows further, that every social system is a transitory period. As the forms of society in the prehistoric ages, based on slavery, were replaced by the feudal system, in the middle ages, based on serfdom;—as the present system of capitalism replaced feudalism, so will capitalism, based on wage labor, be supplanted by Socialism, based on co-operative labor.

The conditions of production that called capitalism into existence have changed. On the lap of capitalism a new social order has developed, a system that will correspond with the new powers of production. This is one of the principles on which the Socialist Labor Party builds.

The Class Struggle.

Another principle upon which Socialism builds is the fact that from the earliest tunes the history of society, since the dissolution of primitive tribal communes is a history of class struggles. It was always a struggle between a class that produced wealth and a class that appropriated the product.

In ancient society the struggle was between freemen and slaves; in the time of the Roman republic between patricians and plebians; throughout the middle ages between lord and serf. The struggle of the contending classes always resulted in the victory of that class whose material interests were inseparable from or in line with the progress of development of the tools of production. In all struggles for supremacy it was material interests, and material interests alone that dictated the line of action, whether the struggle was carried in the name of religion or patriotism, material interests were at the bottom in every struggle.

The struggle between the feudal nobiliy and the then rising industrial classes culminated in the advent of the great French revolution. The feudal restrictions stood in the way of the industrial development. The capitalists, with the aid of the working class abolished the old system of society. The career of the feudal lords with their traditional laws and divine right to live off the labor of the serfs and city industrialist was cut short. The capitalist, fighting for the right to develop industry and commerce gained a signal victory over the class that stood in the way of that development. (It is claimed by opponents of Socialism "that the Socialists want to divide the wealth of the rich." I want to say right here that this dividing business is wholly a capitalist idea. It was the victorious capitalist class that confiscated the lands of the lords and clergy and divided it among the peasantry so as to have them on the side of new social system—capitalism.)

With the conquest of capitalism over feudalism, "equality before the law," as the "rights of men," free competition" as the right of trade and commerce, were proclaimed. But the class struggle that divided society before still continued. It was a struggle in a different form. From a struggle between the feudal nobility, as owners of the soil, and the small industrialist, who was hampered by feudal restrictions, it became a struggle between the capitalists as owners of the means of production and the working class, i. e., the class that owns nothing but its labor power, and must sell its labor power to the capitalist in order to live.

The fact that society is now divided in two opposing camps, capitalist and wage earner, with diametrically opposing material interests; the fact that the class that benefits by the existing social order will always stand to perpetuate the same, is the guiding star of the Socialist movement. This is why the Socialist Labor Party appeals to the wage workers only. It is the only class which has nothing to lose and a world to gain. It is the only class whose welfare is in line with the progress of industrial development and concentration. It is the only class which can solve the problem of the trust, not by attempting to destroy it as the middle class tries to do, but by making it the property of society, thus removing the present private ownership feature of the trust, which means luxuary and idleness for the few that own it, and poverty and its concomitant evils for the working class who do not own it, though it is their co-operative mental and manual labor; which operates it.

By making means of production the undivided and undivisible property of society, the system of production will change. Production for use will take the place of production for sale. Industrial administration will take the place of political government. The struggle for existence between man and man will pass away forever, and for the first time in history mankind will be free of physical want.

The supremacy of the working class over the capitalist class cannot mean the same as the supremacy of capitalism over feudalism. With social opportunities equal to all, consequent upon social ownership of the means of life, there will be no class to subjugate. For the first time in history the class struggle will pass as a remnant of barbarism which has no room in a system of civilization where enough can be produced with little effort. He that is able, will have to work or starve. In this respect every Socialist is as much a Christian as St. Paul ever was or St. Paul as good a Socialist as any Socialist will ever be.

Mankind freed of physical want, with plenty of opportunity to develop the best there is in man, the march toward a higher civilization will be resumed.

This is the aim of the Socialist Labor Party.

Capitalism and Wage-Labor.

I explained in the first part of this article that it is the method and means of production that revolutionizes society. Basing my argument upon this fact I summed up stating that as the method and means of production that called the present system into existence changes the social organization must change to correspond with the system of production. I will now consider this a little closer. I will try and trace the development of capitalism and analyze the present system of production, its tendency, and where it must eventually lead.

In the middle ages, property in land was the source of wealth and social distinction. Trades were only slightly developed. Handicraft, with the aid of the simplest tools, was the method that the artisans of those days used to produce things with. The tools being simple and adapted to the use of the single workman, were the property of the worker who used them. The worker owned his tools, and, when he produced a certain kind of goods, whether it be shoes or tables, it was his property. It was individual production and individual appropriation.

Production carried on by hand labor with the simplest tools was necessarily slow. With the increase of population and growth of cities the demand for industrial products increased. The human intellect was set in motion and means of production began to develop. First came the division of labor, which, experience taught, was more productive than the system by which one workman began and finished the article. Next came the gradual introduction of machinery.

With the introduction of machinery the social system began to change. Before the introduction of machinery production was the act of the individual. With the introduction of machinery production ceased to be the function of the individual and became a social function. No one could say that he produced this or that article. While production changed from individual to social, appropriation remained individual—that is, the product was appropriated by the individuals who owned the machines.

When the tool was simple and easily gotten everyone who wished to start out for himself could do so. Machinery is not within reach of every one, and only those who have the means can acquire it. Those who do not have the means have to sell their labor power to the owners of the machine. Those who, at the outset, kept on working by hand rather than sell their working power to the owners of machinery were made to see their folly when they came to sell their products and found that the machine made goods were sold for less than they could buy the raw material. These men were very much like the small manufacturer one finds to-day trying to compete with the trust.

Manufacture by machinery cannot be the act of an individual; it must of necessity be operated by many—it excludes the possibility of individual production. As a result a new class of people appears—a class of wage workers. This class of wage workers is the result of capitalist production.

What is a wage worker? Ask any man working for wages; he will tell you that a man who hires out to an employer is a wage worker. What is wages? Wages is the amount of money an employer pays to the wage worker for working a certain number of hours. Why does the employer hire wage workers? Some say it is to give workers a chance to live, but this is not so. The employer buys wage labor because without it raw material can not be transformed into commodities. The capitalist buys wage labor, or rather, labor power, in the same manner that he buys any other material necessary to production. The law that regulates the price of any commodity regulates wages—the price of labor power. Wages is another name for price of this particular commodity. The price of any commodity is regulated by the relation between supply and demand, so is labor power. The value of any commodity is determined by the amount of labor power that has been expended upon its production. The value of labor power is determined by the amout of the necessaries of life that will recuperate the expended energy of the worker and will enable him to propagate his kind. This sum expressed in money constitutes wages or the price of the worker.

If the wage worker receiving two dollars per day merely increased the value of the product two dollars, the wages he received, his labor power would never be bought. The reason why the capitalist buys labor power is because labor power is productive of more than its market value. This surplus value, that is, the difference between wages and the actual value of the product of the worker, is profit. Profit consists of unpaid labor, which the condition of capitalist production makes possible.

It is folly on the part of the working man, who finds no fault with the social condition that reduces labor power to the level of a commodity, to try to escape the law of prices. It is criminal upon the part of the so-called "labor leaders" who make the working class believe that it can raise itself above the present condition without removing capitalism to ignore this law. The working man may increase the nominal wage, but the actual wages he cannot. He may receive a few dollars more, but if the price of necessaries of life—the actual wages—raises in proportion, the working men do not receive any more than before. No matter what the working man may do, his condition must decline in proportion with the development of capitalist production. Thus the meaning of wage labor.

The Interests of Capital and Labor.

Capital and labor are brothers and should live in peace. So say Senator Hanna, Grover Cleveland, John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, Martin Fox and a host of other "statesmen" and "labor leaders." "The interests of labor and capital" are identical say the professors of universities which the generous capitalists support. They argue thus: the more capital there is invested in business, the better and more profitable is business, the greater the demand for labor, the higher are the wages. So that when labor strives to increase the profits of capital it at the same time increases wages. The Socialist Labor Party holds that this reasoning is defective, though this view is held by such "great labor leaders" as John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers.

Let us see. The more capital there is invested in business the more perfect is the machinry used, the greater is the productivity of labor, the greater is the competition among the capitalists to sell the goods they manufacture. Cheapness is the ammunition that one capitalist uses against another. Now, to sell cheap the capitalists must manufacture cheap. What does the capitalist do when he finds that to overcome his competitors he must reduce the cost of production of his goods? There are two ways open, one is a direct cut in wages, the other and safer plan is the introduction of labor saving machinery. With the aid of machinery one workman can produce as much as three or five did before. So that where the capitalist had to pay five men he pays only one, or he retains all five and they produce as much as fifteen. At any rate the cost of production has been reduced. The capitalist now starts out with increased vigor. It does not take long before he finds that others have also introduced machines and instead of overcoming his rivals by offering his goods cheaper he finds that others offer the same goods just as cheap. Again, the productivity of labor which the introduction of machinery made possible increased the amount of products to sell. The capitalists have to find customers for a greater amount of goods, result, competition among the capitalists is fiercer than ever. The manufacturer operating with a small capital unable to keep pace with machinery falls by the wayside. The capitalist gobbles up his business, he himself is relegated into the army of workers. The capitalists, by trying to overcome the low selling price of their goods by the quantity of goods sold, have come to this, that they are selling the increased quantity for the same amount of money. They are just where they started. They have turned in a vicious circle. The same game is gone over again, machinery more perfect than before is introduced, the productivity of labor so much more increased, the battle rages fiercer and after a certain period the same result as before attained. No matter what the capitalist may do, competition robs him of the profit or reduces it to a minimum. Free competition is the life of trade! The principle for which the capitalist stood and which abolished feudalism, this competition has reached the point where like a knife it is turned against the capitalist himself.

Let us now see how this competition among the capitalists affects the working class. We have seen the larger the capital invested in business the more rapid is the introduction of machinery, the more numerous becomes the army of unemployed, the more working people compete for the same job; result, the price of labor—wages go down. Machinery simplifies production, it eliminates skill, the less skill there is required in any kind of work the lower are the wages. Machinery makes it possible for women and children to do the work formerly done by men. This again drives wages down. (The feudal lord though a parasite, since he appropriated to himself the products of others, yet never fastened his fangs on the bodies of women and children, the capitalist of to-day coins the very lives of women and children into capital.)

So we see, the increase of capital invested is followed by a decrease in wages. It is to be understood that I do not mean that the less capital there is invested the better for the workingmen. I am simply showing the result of the most favorable condition under capitalist production.

Hard Times and Crises.

Let us now consider the relative effect of this capitalist activity. We have seen that the capitalist in order to reduce the cost of production, reduces the number of working men employed. In the some proportion as working men are thrown on the street, their purchasing power is reduced. So that when the capitalist reduces cost in order to meet the competition of his rivals he at the same time cuts off the market at least of those commodities that are used by the working class. The sum total of this vicious circle is, that each capitalist finds his storehouse stocked with goods and no customers. Consternation strikes capitalist society; a crash follows, bankruptcies follow bankruptcies, industry comes to a standstill. While individual capitalists suffer, capitalists as a class suffer not. It is in the time of a panic that large capital grows fat at the expense of small capital, while the working class suffers as a class. The capitalist may lose part of his property, the workingmen suffer physical want. It is in such times when capitalism is in convulsions, that the "statesmen" come to the front and begin to explain the reason of hard times. Some say, "the trouble is, people don't spend money, let your money circulate and times will be good again." Others say, "if the workingmen instead of spending all they make would save something for a rainy day, they would not have to live on free soup." The professors, too, step up and make a summer complaint explanation. As to the "labor leader," well, finding that dues do not come in, he looks for other pastures and usually lands in some political job which is reserved for him by the capitalist class for services rendered by keeping the working class in ignorance.

Hard times under capitalism have a different meaning than at any previous social system. People suffer not because there is not enough of the material things necessary to life; on the contrary, people suffer because there is too much. Let every foundry be stocked with stoves and there will be no work for stovemakers. Let every shoe factory, every garment factory, be overstocked with goods, it will mean that the tailor be without a coat, and the shoemaker will walk on his uppers. The identity of interests between capital and labor, if it means anything, it is this: Labor will perish if capital will not employ it; capital cannot employ labor without appropriating to itself all above the market value of labor power. Yet, the very existence of labor depends on being employed by capitalism. Such has been its history until about twenty-five years ago, when driven by economic pressure a remedy was found to overcome the contradictions hat capitalism created against itself.

The Trust.

The remedy was the partnership of two, or several, capitalists. (We must remember that the more capitalist production develops, the more expensive the machinery used. The partnership of several capitalists makes the introduction of such machinery possible.) Next comes the partnership of several partnerships—the corporation—then follows the partnership of several corporations—the Trust. So you see, the trust is the result of economic pressure and development. It is in those industries that have reached the development of the trust, that we find a semblance of order. The waste of competition is done away with. The industry is reorganized under one management. Waste that competition made necessary is eliminated. This does not mean that industrial panics are eliminated. There is one on the way now. The result will be a more complete concentration of industries in the hands of fewer capitalists.

The middle class complain that the trust prevents free competition—it does not; it simply makes it impossible for men of small capital to compete. It is lack of capital that the middle class ought to complain of. What is a trust? A grand engine of production. A most magnificent and scientific method of production. But this magnificence, this grandeur, flows to the few that own the trust. The few capitalists that own the trust own also those who must sell their labor power; they hold the nation at their mercy. What shall be done? Here we have before our eyes a means whereby enough could be produced to satisfy five times the population of the United States. Here we have the possibility to banish poverty forever. But between these grand possibilities stands a social system—capitalism. Shall we destroy these magnificent industries and return to the hand plow? Shall we destroy these grand means of transportation and return to the stage coach? Impossible. The hand of time does not move backward. What then? Shall we leave them as they are—in the hands of the few capitalists and become a nation of menials and slaves? There is only one answer, and that is, improve the social system. Follow the example of the revolutionary fathers of this republic. Make the industries the property of the nation to be owned and operated for the benefit of the nation, as its political machinery is owned and operated by the poeple. This is what the Socialist Labor Party is after.

The Remedy.

With the means of production as the property of the people, with every able bodied man at work, enough could be produced in three hours a day to live a life as becomes civilized men. Advocating these principles the Socialist Labor Party is fully aware of the obstacles that will be put in its way. It matters not whether the enemy comes out in the open, or comes labeled "Social Democratic Party," we are ready to give battle to one and all. We flay the labor mis-leaders for teaching the working class false economics that keep them tied to the present condition. Never compromising with error to make a friend; never hesitating to expose the labor fakirs for fear of making enemies.

Believing that as the rays of the sun will penetrate the thickest clouds, so will the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party penetrate the darkest abodes of the workingmen's mind. Not until the workingmen's mind is clear upon the question can there be any change for the better. "No change, no revolution rises above the intellectual level of the people, and nothing is gained where one false notion supplants another."

I will now conclude. I believe I have briefly covered the question. I know some points I have not made as clear as I should have. My purpose was to be brief and give an idea of Socialism that the Socialist Labor Party represents, so that the trashy, sickening sentimentalism that is preached about by political Kangaroos will not be taken for Socialism that the Socialist Labor Party stands for. I will now step aside and give the floor to those who think Socialism is a menace, or that Socialism is anarchy, or that Socialism is all right, but——

Chas. Zolot.

Peekskill, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

TRUTHFUL, FOR ONCE!

It was one of those Providential dispensations that caused Mayor Low to give, at this time, the reason he gave for his approval of that clause in the Rapid Transit bill providing that, in future extensions of the rapid transit system, the contracts might be let without public advertisement. The reason given by the Mayor is that UNDER THE CONDITIONS EXISTING, THERE WOULD BE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE BIDDER, EVEN IF COMPETITION WERE ALLOWED. The reason is singularly timely, seeing the hubbub raised by the Merger Decision, especially the yells of jubilant joy, that the decision has provoked, on "the necessity of safeguarding competition, now safe-guarded by the decision."

What Mayor Low said was correct. And what he said amounts to this: "If the amount of capital, needed for an undertaking, is so large that only one concern can undertake it, competition is de facto out of question." What he said furthermore amounts to this: "To pretend that, under such conditions, there is competition, and to act up to the pretence, is a badge of fraud." It matters not that Mayor Low hereby punches his own capitalist nose, and punctures his own hypocritic capitalist pretences exhibited on the stump. He tells the truth and reasons correctly,—for once.

Applied to the rapid transit contracts, the sound principle of economics and morals set forth by the Mayor, direct that such contracts be let without public advertisement. A public advertisement and the resulting bids can be but a farce, a snare and a delusion.

Applied to the railroads and their mergers, the Mayor's sound principle of economics and morals, point irrefutably to the fact that, whether these roads merge or not, competition against them is impossible, and all anti-merger declamation is merely for political stage effect.

Finally, the Mayor's exceptionally correct principles, exceptionally uttered by him, betray the knowledge of the Capitalist Class that, when it holds up competition to the Working Class, and rails at the claims of Socialism, it knows that it is indulging in economic fallacies, and is but holding out lures to lure the lurable from the path of their emancipation,—the overthrow of Capitalist Class rule.

GOMPERS PILLORIED, AND SELF-PILLORIED.

Many are the charges—damaging, severe—that have been preferred against Mr. Samuel Gompers in these columns:—

He was charged with politically abetting the outragers of the working class. Among the instances, clinching the point, was his endorsement of Jacob Cantor, the Democratic politician. The facts and the argument were given in detail.—In 1892, the Democratic Governor Flower signed a "labor law" forbidding the working of railroaders more than ten hours. The law was ostentatiously ignored by the railroad corporations. The switchmen of Buffalo struck to support the law. Thereupon, the ink of Flower's signature to that law not yet being dry, he hurled the whole militia of the State into Buffalo, to protect the railroad corporations in their violation of the law and their outraging of the workers. The militia crushed the strike, incidentally murdering a workingman's son, Broderick. Among the supporters of and barkers for Flower was one Jacob Cantor. In the fall of 1892, this Cantor ran for re-election to the Senate. Opposed to him were two other canditates—Aaron Henry and Mos Levy—both of them members of Mr. Gomper's Cigarmakers' Union. Did Mr. Gompers, following his pretence of "no politics in Unions," turn his back on the election, even if by so doing a Cantor supporter and applauder of a Flower was elected? Or did he realize the necessity of defeating such a fellow as Cantor, and put in a word for either of his opponents. Mr. Gompers did neither. What he did was to go out of his way TO BACK UP CANTOR. Cantor's "labor record" being assailed, Gompers wrote to him a letter—duly and promptly published, of course, in the Democratic press—declaring that "he who says you are not a friend of Labor, says what is not true"; and that letter, thus endorsing a politician whose hands and lips still reeked with the blood of the Buffalo switchmen, Mr. Gompers signed as "President of the American Federation of Labor."

Likewise on the economic field, his particular dung-hill, Mr. Gompers was charged with betraying the cause of the workingman. Among the instances clinching the point on this line, was his doing scab work in behalf of the National Cash Register, and his doing so against his own constituents. The facts and the arguments were here also given in detail.—In 1901, the Metal Polishers Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., struck for better conditions against the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O. The strike became a boycott. Strike and boycott were reported and announced in big type in the "Journal of Metal Polishers." Now, then, for months in succession, the spectacle was seen of the "Journal of the Metal Polishers" appearing with announcements of the boycott, and simultaneously the "American Federationist" — Samuel Gompers, Editor—, appearing with page-broad advertisements of the identical National Cash Register, announcing it "MADE BY UNION LABOR." And, as if this were not guilt enough, what was the Gompers excuse? "We cannot help it; we have a contract with the firm to insert the adv." An honorable man takes that money and flings it back into the face of the labor-oppressing and boycotted firm. A Gompers pockets the money.

These and many more charges, documentarily authenticated and cogently argued, have been brought in these columns, nailing Mr. Gompers' ears to the pillory as a betrayer of the workingman. What answer does the gentleman make? Turn on the lights upon it, that it may be seen in its every filthy feature! In the "American Federationist" for this month Mr. Gompers says:

> "It is generally known that the New York 'Sun' is supported by the moneyed interests of Wall street, and it is also well known the Socialists' organ, the New York 'People', has no other visible means of support."

How rotten must not that cause be, and he who upholds it, that they can meet documents and arguments with no other weapons than those of calumnious insinuation! How perful must not that cause be, and those who stand on the breech of it, that no weapons are available against them other than the self-stultifying arrows of caluminous insinuation!

Already pilloried by us, Mr. Samuel Gompers now self-pillories himself.

The Socialists contend that the drink habit among workingmen is due to bad economic conditions. They further assert that since the capitalists profit by these conditions they will make no attempt to abolish them; that on the contrary, though they hold the workingman responsible for his intemperance, they will oppose any attempt to end it by ending capitalism. The truth of these contentions is amply sustained in the following press dispatch:

"Berlin, April 16.—There was a remarkable incident during to-day's sitting of the International Anti-alcoholic Congress at Bremen.

"Dr. Froelich, of Vienna, in an address said one of the most needful measures for the suppression of alcoholism was some arrangement to enable the working classes to earn an adequate subsistence. The doctor was called to order on the ground that he was making a political speech, and the German Admiral Thomsen left the chamber, protesting against the speech for the same reason.

"Dr. Froelich, resuming, disclaimed any political intention. He said the doctors knew well that hardly 10 in 100 prescriptions can be followed by the working men, owing to their poverty. Continuing, he said:

"'When one considers that in schools in Vienna there are forty children of whom twenty-seven have never seen a bed, it is easy to understand that one of the first steps for rooting out alcoholism is to relieve the misery of the people.'"

Croker is reported to be studying English politics. Can they teach him any tricks that he has not already mastered?

THE HOLLAND STRIKE.

The below letter, sent to the Boston Post by the Massachusetts State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, flattens out two flies with one clap. It graphically characterizes the Holland strike, and, as a result, it disposes of "Capitalist Socialism" in short order. Here it is:

To the Editor of the Boston Post—Sir: It is with not a little surprise that the undersigned State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party read in your issue of the 8th instant the following editorial comment on the Holland strike:

"Unquestionably the labor situation in Holland is most precarious, with international complications impending. The point of peculiar interest, however, is found in the fact that the strike of the railway employees is a strike against the State, against the system of government ownership and operation which theoretically is held to prevent anything of the kind. If the people themselves own the railroads, it is said, that part of the people who run the railroads cannot strike, for it would be striking against their own authority.

"But this is just what has happened in Holland. The Dutch people own the railroads, as they own the dikes, the public buildings, the postal system, and the roads are run by government officials in the interest of the people. There is no moneyed trust in control, no monopoly except that of the people themselves. It is, in fact, a concrete piece of Socialism, a bit of the socialistic theory realized in practice. If the doctrine holds, a strike of labor in such a system should be impossible.

"But at Amsterdam the troops have been called out to suppress riot and blood has been shed. At The Hague, the seat of the great peace tribunal, the railroad stations are guarded by armed men. At Rotterdam there is industrial anarchy. We do not need to enter upon a discussion of the causes of this disturbance. Most likely, to judge from the wide extent of the strike among all trades, there must be very substantial grievances which the workmen resent and for which they seek relief. But the point which stands out most clearly is the failure of Socialism to avert labor troubles.

"The outcome of this remarkable affair will be awaited with great interest. It will be instructive."

How do you imagine our Revolutionary Fathers, say, somewhere around 1776, reading in some Tory London paper of the day, would have looked had they come across an editorial article that ran this wise:

"The French Riots.

"Unquestionably the political situation in France is most precarious, with international complications impending. The point of peculiar interest, however, is found in the fact that the riots of the South-by-West Sea Bubble Joint Stock Corporation stockholders is a riot against a capitalist institution—a stock corporation, repellant to the existing feudal system of society—, against an industrial system which theoretically is held to prevent anything of the kind. If capitalism, and not feudalism, rules the land, it is said, that part of the people who hold stock cannot riot, for it would be rioting against their own authority.

"But this is just what has happened in France. The French people own the Stock Corporation, as they own the Bastile, the Tuilleries, the barracks, the castles, the police system; and the South-by-West Sea Bubble Joint Stock Corporation is run by government officials in the interest of the people. There is no feudal squire in control; no feudal overlord except the people themselves. It is, in fact, a concrete piece of capitalism, a bit of capitalistic theory realized in practice. If the doctrine holds, a riot of stockholders in such a system should be impossible.

"But at Paris the troops have been called out to suppress riot, and blood has been shed. At Avignon, the seat, once upon a time, at least, of the great Papal peace tribunal, the Stock Corporation's offices are guarded by armed men. At Orleans there is political anarchy. We do not need to enter upon a discussion of the causes of this disturbance. Most likely, to judge from the wide extent of the riots among all the merchants, there must be very substantial grievances which the merchants resent, and for which they seek relief. But the point which stands out most clearly is the failure of capitalism to avert political troubles.

"The outcome of this remarkable affair will be awaited with great interest. It will be instructive."

Can you imagine the face that our Revolutionary Fathers—intent themselves upon overthrowing feudalism and establishing capitalism—would have made at sight of such a presentation? That's just the kind of face that we Socialists make to-day at sight of the presentation that you make. And for the same reason; and for good reason. There is no difference in principle between the claim that, because stock corporations are capitalist and, consequently, anti-feudalic institutions; and because a feudal regime, tottering to its fall, fomented and legalized such wildcat schemes and caricatures of capitalism as John Law's "Compagnie des Indes Occidentales," setting afloat millions of shares of stock; and because the ruined purchasers started a riot when they discovered the deception, therefore these doubly imposed upon merchant class were rioting against their own industrial systems;—there is no difference in principle between that claim and the claim you now make that the Holland railroad strikers are striking against their own Socialist system, "a system which theoretically is held to prevent anything of the kind."

The ownership of an industry by a capitalist government is as much Socialism as the body-and-soul feudal ownership of Law's game of swindle was capitalism. As the one was a caricature of capitalism, so is the other a caricature of Socialism.

So far from being an argument against Socialism, the Holland strike is an argument for Socialism, a demonstration of the principles unflinchingly upheld by the Socialist Labor Party, and the strike is, accordingly, a, to us, welcome crack over the head, dealt to the reformers' brigade, whose van or rear is made up of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party in this country.

Socialism denies that where classes—exploiters and exploited—exist, the government is the people. In all such instances, this country included, the government is held by the exploiters. Government ownership, accordingly, is but an intensified system of oppression—as is being illustrated in Holland. The capitalist, or exploiting class, can deal with its wage-slaves politically as swiftly as it deals with them industrially:—it can grape-shot-and-canister them with the identical turn of the hand, that it can discharge and starve them. Hence Socialism demands the abolition of the system of wage slavery, the abolition of exploitation, in short, the abolition of the classes. Consequently, the public ownership of the means of production, demanded by Socialism, is just the reverse of that which the Holland working class "enjoys" in the matter of the railroads, and which our own reformers would foist upon us. It is the public ownership under a social system where wage slavery shall not exist; where none shall work for others to idle; where he who works shall have the full returns of his labor and he, who can and won't, shall not, as happens to-day, loll in luxuriant idleness on the sweat of the brow of others, but shall be free to starve to his heart's content.

Accordingly, "the point" which really "stands out most clearly" in the Holland strike "is the failure," not of Socialism, but of the bogus Socialism with which capitalist politicians are trying hard to humbug the working class of this country.

We fully agree with you that "the outcome of this remarkable affair will be awaited with great interest." And we do hope your estimate is correct that the outcome "will be instructive." Few things are so helpfully instructive to the people as object lessons. The present Holland strike object lesson is given on so large a theater that Capitalist "public" ownership will no longer obstruct the path to Workingman's public ownership, i. e., Socialism.

Respectfully,
Massachusetts S. C. C. of the Socialist Labor Party.
John W. Ryan, Secy.

The convention of the Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans is noteworthy as an attempt to combat the (to them) mischevious policy of Hanna and Morgan in forming a coalition with the labor fakirs and increasing the cost of living in order to capture the markets of the world and produce the enormous dividends required by overcapitalization. This policy has resulted in increased arrogance on the part of the labor fakirs and increased strikes on the part of the rank and file of the workers This condition of affairs threatens the shop, political and commercial supremacy of the manufacturers. It gives the labor fakir power in the shop and political prestige with which to strengthen that power; while enhancing the cost of production so much as to make successful foreign competition well nigh impossible. The manufacturers, are, therefore, in revolt against this policy and propose to destroy it by destroying trades-unionism and the power of the fakir in shop and politics. The manufacturers are thoroughly and boldly class-conscious. Their opposition arises from conditions that demand decisive action in favor of the complete triumph of the manufacturing class. Hence they are outspoken and forcible in their utterances and eschew the crafty diplomacy of the policy against which they are arranged.

The manufacturers' convention is to be hailed as a true manifestation of the class struggle. Its arrogance depicts the slave quality capitalism bestows upon the workers. Its utterances betray a lack of knowledge and a misstatement of historical and economic fact that savors of ignorance and falsehood. The convention shows that no amount of capitalist craftiness can hide or suppress the irreconcilable conflict that is being waged between the antagonistic interests of employer and employe. It shows that the class struggle cannot and will not be diverted from its triumphant onward march by a combination of corrupt labor leaders and cunning capitalists. The convention shows that the class struggle can only be settled by the abolition of capitalists and the complete triumph of the working class through the economic and political program of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party—through the establishment of class-conscious Socialism.

The celebration of Patriots' Day in Boston on April 19, gives rise to the suggestion that it is time to set aside a Plutocrats' Day, in order that the capitalists may celebrate the transfer of the country and all its possessions from the patriots to the plutocrats.

A WORD TO THE ENROLLED VOTERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Fellow Citizens:—

After having for a considerable time worried over the circular, sent to you by Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and after having passed that circular on from one man to another, as monkeys pass along hot potatoes, the Kings County organization of the Social Democratic party, finally picked up courage to issue an "answer," and forward it to you. The many among you who, since their enrollment last November with the Social Democratic party, have discovered that they had been misled into the wrong political camp, and who have forwarded to us the Social Democratic circular "answer", together with its accompanying cards, require no further attention. They are redeemed. These words are now addressed to the others, to those who may still be bewildered. To you we say that we hope you have read the "answer"; we also hope you have preserved it. Take it out; read it over once more, and reflect.

The Social Democratic "answer" addresses itself mainly to the Trades Union Question. It combats the Socialist Labor Party position that "pure and simple Trades Unionism is practically a capitalist institution, built upon the social and economic principles of capitalism, and run in the interest of the capitalist class by the 'labor lieutenants' of the capitalist politicians; and, consequently, that that system of labor organization is harmful, and has approved itself harmful, to the working class." These tenets the Social Democratic "answer" denies. You will find the denial supported by three arguments. We wish to take up these arguments with you. "Let's reason together":—

The first argument is that the Socialist Labor Party position is wrong because the Industrial Commission and other Government departments, such as the Labor Bureaus, give testimony to the "rapid increase" and the "effectiveness" of the pure and simple Trades Union.

Who appoints, the creatures of whom are these Industrial Commissions and Labor Bureaus? Why, they are the creatures of that same Government that hurls the federal military, the militia and the police upon workingmen on strike, and that issue "Gatling guns on paper"—Wabash Injunctions—to knock down the striking arm of the workingman. The members of these Industrial Commissions and Labor Bureaus are "picked men." The late Anthracite Commission is an illustration. If the pure and simple system of Trades Unionism was "effective" (for the workingman), is it likely that these "picked men", picked by a capitalist, labor-outraging Government, would boom such Unionism, as the Social Democratic "answer" would make you believe?—THINK IT OVER.

The second argument is that the Socialist Labor Party position is wrong because, so effective is the pure and simple system of Unionism that "the average wage has increased 77 per cent. since 1844."

What is the average wage to-day? $438. The highest figure that the Census of 1900 could manage to screw the average wage up to, so as to avoid having the capitalist lie of "prosperity among the workers" being altogether too mathematically glaring, is $438. Even that average, you know but too well, is hugely inflated: it includes Depew's average, and the averages of all the $50,000 and more "wages" of the "workingman" Presidents, Directors and other high-salaried corporation and Trust stock-holders. But let that average stand. If, then, $438 is 77 per cent. higher than the average wage of 1844, what must the average wage have been in 1844? What must the workingmen have got along with then? They must have got along with an average of $247.45; that is to say, all the above mentioned facts considered, with a good deal less than 67 cents a day, for bare rent, clothing and food! What must you think of people who try to stuff you with such "facts"?—THINK IT OVER.

Finally, the third argument is inferential. The cards that accompany the "answer" and which are, therefore, a part of it, give the Social Democratic vote. You are to infer from such a vote —larger than that of the Socialist Labor Party—that the Socialist Labor Party is wrong, and the Social Democratic party right. That vote proves, if anything, just the opposite. To this end we invite your careful perusal of the article "What is the Difference?", which you will find elsewhere in this issue. Pass your eyes down the long list of the acts of political corruption and log-rolling practised by the Social Democratic, in other States called "Socialist" party, with the parties of the capitalist class, the class that this Social Democratic party pretends to be in the field against. All the facts on the list are accurately specified, with the names of the Social Democrats, the offices they ran for, the dates and places that they ran in, and the acts of official betrayal of the working class that they have been guilty of during the short period of their existences. You are thus enabled to verify the facts for yourselves. The movement for the emancipation of the working class needs men who will do their own thinking and inquiring. Does not a vote, drag-netted by such methods throw light, a strong light, upon the tenets of a political organization?—THINK IT OVER.

The report that banks refuse to finance new corporations, owing to the "money stringency" is worthy of attention. It shows the power of the financiers in industry, and points to the time when industry will be thoroughly monopolized under their direction. With the bankers in control of the formation of corporations, where will that competition which, it is declared, will kill combination, come from? The middle class cannot create it, nor can the working class; both are without the capital required and both feel the "money stringency" more than the financiers. Obviously, the concentration of capital is no work of the imagination despite the claims of those who declare the ownership of capital is expanding.

Hyndman, the English opera bouffe antagonist (?) of Millerandism, has returned to active political life. The occasion was duly celebrated by a "Hyndman jubilee." Every time this grand old humbug of the English socialist (?) movement has a birthday or a wedding anniversary there is a "Hyndman jubilee." There was no jubilee when he deserted the working class and denounced them as stupid and unfit to emancipate themselves, a condition to which he has contributed more than any other mortal by his tactics in favor of Liberalism and compromise. Let us hope the next "Hyndman jubilee" will occur when he deserts the working class for good. That will be an event worth a jubilee.

The Chicago Daily News of April 16 contains the following advertisement under the heading "Male Help Wanted:"

"Wanted—A competent man to address union meetings, Chicago (evenings), in interest of manufacturer; must be fluent speaker and union man; give full particulars and salary expected. Address Z 51, Daily News."

This indicates that manufacturers will employ labor fakirs direct, instead of hiring them through Hanna's Civic Federation or Hearst's Democracy and Labor combination.

Some time ago a "Socialist" alderman was elected in Battle Creek, Mich. Just what kind of a place Battle Creek is, and what kind of a "Socialist" it is likely to elect to office the following will make clear:

"Battle Creek, Mich., April 16.—Mrs. Ellen G. White, a prophetess of recognized standing among the Seventh Day Adventists, has decreed that the 'Review and Herald' publishing office, recently destroyed by fire, must not be rebuilt here. She says the Lord is displeased because the office had been doing commercial work, instead of denominational work, and declares that the Adventists, numbering 10,000, living in Battle Creek, must scatter."

The Standard Oil Company is announced to pay a fifty per cent. dividend. The company expended $85,000,000 last year in the Texas, California, Indiana, Ohio and Southern oil fields. This was done out of "earnings" and incurred no "new capital charges."

Much is said of the growth of industry in western and southern sections of this country, which is attributed to the middle class. Such facts as the above will show the real factors in such growth. They are capitalist and not middle class ones.

The optimists who believed the merger decision would lead to a wholesale crushing of combines will be disappointed to learn that Attorney General Knox plans no crusade against trusts, but intends to wait for the Supreme Court decision in the merger case.

Knox knows that after the Supreme Court is heard from plans for crusades will be unnecessary. The Supreme Court will relieve him of all responsibility in the matter by reversing Judge Thayer's decision.

The United Mine Workers' Journal is very much wrought up over the attempt of the Anthracite coal operators to compel miners to sign an agreement waiving damages in case of accident to their children who are employed as breaker boys. It calls the attempt the "latest and dirtiest trick" and speaks of the agreement as a "cut-throat" one. Such is the material of which the Mitchell "victories" are made.

The merchants of Omaha, Nebraska and Indianapolis, Ind., have refused to extend credit to strikers in order to force a surrender. Yet the trade unionists are urged, by their fakir leaders, to affiliate with the class that would defeat them by hunger, in their endeavors to secure their rights. Out on the middle class and the fakirs! They are two of a kind, both injurious to labor's interests.

Reports from Wall Street state that Morgan and Hill have hit upon a plan for "settling" the Northern Securities difficulty arising out of the merger decision. It appears that they will modify the organization of the merger, to meet the requirements of the law, without making any substantial change. Foxy capitalists.

Cleveland wants fair play for the whites in the South. Why, they have got a monopoly of it now. It's pretty hard for those who are not white to get any.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I hope that, after all the trouble between labor and capital in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the coal mines in other States, in Waterbury and the building trades of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, people will act sensibly.

UNCLE SAM—Amen!

B. J.—This is just the time to enforce the idea of arbitration.

U. S.—What?

B. J.—I mean compulsory arbitration.

U. S.—Worse yet!

B. J.—Would you have employers and employes fall together by the ears eternally and keep the country in commotion?

U. S.—Not I.

B. J.—Why, then, not arbitrate?

U. S.—Because there is nothing to arbitrate; and if there were arbitration would be no good.

B. J. (impatiently)—Do you mean to side with those bloody-handed employers?

U. S.—Not I.

B. J.—Are they not grasping, grinding reprobates?

U. S.—Most assuredly.

B. J.—Then there is something to arbitrate.

U. S.—Who poduces all the wealth?

B. J.—Labor.

U. S.—Has any of the capitalists concerned in these labor troubles ever done a stroke of useful labor?

B. J.—Not a stroke.

U. S.—And yet millions upon millions are in their possession?

B. J.—Wrongfully; for that reason we should have arbitration.

U. S.—Are they entitled to anything?

B. J.—To not a thing.

U. S.—Who is entitled to it all?

B. J.—Why we, the workers, of course.

U. S.—And yet you think there is something to arbitrate! Is there anything to arbitrate between the footpad and the robbed?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—To offer arbitration is to condone crime. There is either justice in robbery or there is none. Either an employer may skin his workers all he can or skinning must be stopped altogether. There is no middle course.

B. J.—Granted; but, even so, would not arbitration relieve the situation?

U. S.—Not a bit.

B. J.—Would it not prevent excessive skinning?

U. S.—Not a particle.

B. J.—Suppose a board of arbitrators finds that a company is doing good business and that the reason it gives for reducing wages is false——

U. S.—What then?

B. J.—Then——

U. S.—Yes, then.

B. J. hesitates long.

U. S.—You seem to have struck a snag, eh?

B. J.—Then, the board would give its decision and condemn the company.

U. S.—And the company might order the decision framed over the motto: "Words, words, words!"

B. J.—Would it mean nothing else?

U. S.—Nothing else. The board could not compel the company to operate its plant. If the company wanted, it could shut down and starve its workers into submission; and then they would come back and sue for work, and the company would triumph—"condemnation" by the board or no condemnation.

B. J.—Is there no way, then, to enforce the decision of the board?

U. S.—None whatever against the company of capitalists. A decision against the workers could be enforced. The capitalists to-day hold the government with its military and courts. These can always be used to aggravate the situation of the toiler in enforcing arbitral decisions against them, but they will not be used against the employer, and could not be used without upsetting the system of private property in the means of production.

B. J.—Then upset the system!

U. S.—That is the only way to do it. Let her rip!

The window glass factories in Hartford City, Ind., closed last Saturday according to agreement among the manufacturers. Twenty thousand men were rendered idle with no idea of when they will ever be employed again; a machine will dispense with their labor. Such is machinery under capitalism.

The International boycott against America is off. It is unnecessary. Europe is reorganizing on the trust basis and getting the best of the invaders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Cigarmakers Used as Employers' Advertising Material, at Their Own Expense, by the International Cigarmakers Union Members.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—About a year ago last July, an outing was organized among the employes of J. W. Merrim Co., cigar manufacturers, 137 Maiden Lane, which is an open shop, that is, composed of organized and unorganized cigarmakers. The organized cigarmakers are members of the International Cigarmakers' Union. They were prominent in booming the outing, which met with ill-concerted disfavor among the employes.

Every man's name and consent was "secured" to contribute $3.50, to be checked off from his wages by the firm at the rate of fifty cents a week until paid. Some of the cigarmakers who were then only recently employed and who were receiving low wages contributed $2.00. The balance of the contributions of these men was made up by the remaining employes paying an addition of 25 cents each.

On the day of the outing, each and every man received a cheap cane and cap and several big buttons with a vicious looking bull dog on them. This is the firm's trade mark. These buttons were worn on the caps and coat lapels of the employes, when they marched through the streets of the city behind a cheap band; and served to advertise the firm's wares extensively. Conspicuous in this march were the members of the International Union.

The affair of last year was such a success, for the firm, of course, that an attempt is being made to organize another this year. The assessment this year will be twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents weekly. Meetings are held every week and a right hand man of the firm attends to the collections.

One of the men did not attend last year's outing, giving as a pretext that he had sickness at home. The man did not desire to attend as he regarded the outing an unprincipled scheme to secure advertising at the employe's expense. His money was not refunded to him, however.

This year the same employe's money was asked again. He could not stand it, however, so he got out.

This same man remarked to the International men in the shop: "You represent the firm so well; and advertise them when ever you can, why don't you do something for the International Union and advertise their blue label? Why don't you do something for yourselves and cigarmakers in general?"

Many of the employes regard the weekly collections as a reduction in wages. All of them are afraid to refuse to contribute or to march in the parade for fear of discharge. Such is the International Cigarmakers' Union in this shop.

A Cigarmaker.

New York city, April 13.

And Still They Cry "No Politics in the Union" and Vote for the Capitalist Parties!

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The pure and simple unions of this State are much alarmed over the anti-trust law just passed by the Texas legislature, which differs from that of other states in that it includes all labor organizations, calling them "labor trusts." By this law all trade unions are illegal, and the labor fakirs find their jobs threatened. This has caused consternation in their camp. They called a meeting for April 8, which was duly held.

The meeting was held for the purpose of passing resolutions requesting the governor to have this law reconsidered, by calling an extra session of the legislature.

Some big "light" opened the meeting, stating more than once that it was not a political one, and did not represent any organization, "but the laboring class organized and unorganized." After a few more such remarks he introduced Charles Petect, the organized scabbery's lobbyist at the capitol.

His efforts bore no fruit as against the capitalist friends of the anti-trust bill. How near he came to succeeding is best told in his own words, as follows: "There was a test ballot before noon and only three votes were needed to have the amendment passed to exempt the labor organizations from the bill, but in the hours of recess there was some influence brought to bear on some of the representatives and the amendment was lost. Now what else is left us but to ask the governor to have the law vetoed or have it repealed in the special session of the legislature."

O santa simplicitas! Have not the majority of the people, who are the working class, the right to vote and elect their own representatives from whom they will have the right not only to demand but command the passage of laws that will protect them? But no, there must be "no politics in the union." Fakirdom must be kept up. Else how could the lobbyist live and get "graft" if there was no lobbying?

After Petect had finished his nonsense another specimen named Pretzel took the stand and began apologizing for not having prepared a speech and not being able to speak the English language very good, but boasted, that he was, however, a good American citizen, and then dished out some of the usual pure and simple "wisdom," telling the audience to use their thinking power and go up and pay their poll taxes (there was a law passed by the last legislature that every voter must have his poll tax paid before election and show his receipt in order to register), and vote. I expected to hear him recommend the S. L. P. or even the S. P., but he failed to say what party to vote for. "No politics in the union," not even the brewers' union.

The next speaker was an old pure and simpler named Carlston, and when he had finished a kangaroo essayed to ask a question, but the A. F. of L. fakirs could not stand even a kangaroo question, and all questioning was cut out.

A motion was then passed to draw up a resolution memorializing the governor on the anti-trust bill question.

After the meeting had adjourned, Kangaroo Genosse Morrison tried to hold the crowd by attempting to make a speech and using some of our terms, such as labor fakir. He also told them the necessity of voting, but failed to mention what party to vote for. When asked what party we should vote for he did not answer. He may not have known what name his party has at present. This is the sort of education the S. P. carries on in the sunny South.

With the aid of some other comrades I distributed all the pamphlets and leaflets we had on hand, but did not have enough to go round. The workingmen are getting interested in what is going on and all asked for them. As we have no good speaker here and the section is small, we have to depend mainly on the distribution of literature, and are sending to the Labor News Company for a fresh supply.

B. B.

Houston, Tex., April 10.

Capitalist Lawlessness in Mining Districts.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—For the benefit of the readers of The People who may not know what is going on among the working class in this western country I send the following light on the kidnapping of five Italian laborers by the Mountain Copper Company's platoon of deputies, to show how the capitalist class do their dirty work in order to break strikes and still keep labor in ignorance.

As was the case in Cripple Creek and Leadville, in the strike against the mine operators for shorter hours, a deputy sheriff would meet a working man on the road and ask him if he wanted a job. If he said no they would arrest him for vagrancy or for having no visible means of support. If he would ask what kind of a job it was he would be told it was shooting miners at $3 a day, and if he refused to go, as many of them did, he would be told by the deputy that he would rather shoot deputies, and then be arrested. The next morning he would appear before "his honor" for trial and receive from one to six months' imprisonment.

Such is the way the American wage slave was treated in Colorado and such methods are being employed at Keswick, Cal., by the Mountain Copper Company; and, as was the case in the Coeur-de-Alene, the mine operators would hire some toughs without 'principle or manhood,' to start a riot. They would furnish them with rifles and bad whisky. So we find the Mountain Copper Company getting their men drunk and sending them out on the street to start a riot, and not finding anybody to shoot, they shoot up the street, for which they are arrested; but the company comes to the rescue and pays their fine. Had a striker happened to be on the street he would, undoubtedly, have shot the deputy, and the militia would have arrived in a short time and the town would have been put under martial law, an injunction would have been served against the strikers, the press, owned and controlled by the capitalist class, would denounce the strikers, and public sympathy would be turned against them as lawless and anarchistic villains.

In Seattle, a short time ago, when the street car men struck, Col. Blethen, of the Times, came out and denounced the union men as rioters, when there was not any rioting at all. In five minutes, with his pen, he incited more riot than any striker ever did. He boldly speaks of bloodshed and war, and then tells the business men to prepare for it.

The Socialist Labor Party does not advocate bloodshed and war, but we want the worker to act intelligently, and strike the capitalist where he is weakest, at the Ballot Box. It is easier to vote than to strike, and far more effective. It is time the workers began to realize the necessity of class conscious political action, such as taught only by the S. L. P. A few more strikes and a few more workingmen shot down and then the workers will wake up.

Pat Driscoll.
Box 1040.

Seattle, Wash., April 6.

West Hoboken Kangaroos Negotiate With Democrats for Italian Vote.

To The Daily and Weekly People—In this town, West Hoboken, there is an Italian political club whose aim is to elect an Italian to office if possible. It also decides before election which party it will endorse in pursuit of this object.

At its last meeting a committee was elected for the purpose of "investigating" the different political organizations for the election of April 8. The committee was composed exclusively of Democrats.

The committee, in the course of business, called on the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party, and explained the nature of their visit. The committee inquired of them what the Socialist Labor Party was. This roused the ire of the Kangs. They heaped all kinds of abuse on the party, calling it "scab," etc., and, to prove their argument they produced the Volkszeitung, which, of course, the Italians couldn't read.

On Friday, Kangaroo Charles Ufert addressed this Italian club, and, after he had finished, a vote was taken, which showed every vote to be in favor of supporting the Democratic party, which the committee had recommended, and none for the Kangs, despite their desperate efforts at "boring from within" to get the Italian votes.

That same night the S. L. P. held a mass-meeting outside the club's hall at Montery and Spring streets. A few Kangs were in the audience, but when called upon by the speaker, Comrade Jager, to make good their charges against the S. L. P., they hastily made an exit.

Ernest Aiazzone.

West Hoboken, N. J., April 11.

Who Are the Allies of the Capitalist Class?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—We city patrolmen have, according to capitalist press reports, secured a charter from the A. F. of L. August Klenke, Socialist (?), kangaroo, business agent of the C. L. U., local organizer of the A. F. of L., will go before the City Council to present the demands of the policemen. Next thing we know the militia and the regulars will be organized; and the organized scabbery and scab kangaroo Social Democratic party will have fulfilled its mission to work in the interests of the capitalist class.

It was Klenke and his fakir crew of bogus Socialists who lead the so-called boycott parade, and on the 24th day of June, 1902, in the interest of the Republican ring, boomed a Democratic nominee for governor. This crew was cowardly enough to try to shift the blame on the rank and file of the pure and simple unions.

This same organizer has for the last two months been trying to get the Constable Brothers' Company to whip their employes into the union, and this same organizer, according to reports, begged of a certain capitalist, "for God's sake can't you do something for us? I make my living out of this."

Press Committee.

Erie, Pa., April 13, 1903.

Pledge One Day's Wages to The Daily People.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last meeting of Section Cleveland it was decided that such members and sympathizers as can afford to do so pledge themselves to donate one day's wages each to the support of The Daily People, such pledges to be payable before July 1, 1903. So far pledges to the amount of $39.40 have been received. Money will be remitted every week in such sums as pledges become due and are paid up. Following are the names of comrades and sympathizers each of whom has contributed the sum opposite his name. John Heidenreich, $3; S. Fillenbaum, $2; P. C. Christiansen, $2; Fred Brown, $3; H. Kallman, 50c. Fraternally,

Fred Brown,
For Committee.

Cleveland, O., April 15, 1903.

Chicago to Work for Party Press at Out-Door Meetings.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The loss of 5000 votes since November has taught us that none but readers can be depended upon. We determined last night to make the getting of subscriptions for The Monthly and Weekly People our main effort this summer. Yours fraternally,

Henry Sale,
Organizer Section Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1903.

The Miners' Revolt Against the Strike Commission's Awards.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The report of the Strike Commission is now in the hands of the miners and they are trying to figure out where they are at. Like the law in the hands of the capitalist class the report is interpreted by the operators in their own interests.

As after the 1900 strike petty strikes was the order of the day, so in this case strikes are plentiful throughout the coal regions.

The report has so many loopholes that the miners find themselves in the soup. Where formerly they got the coal for cost price now in some of the mines they are compelled to pay the retail price, so that for the increase of 10 per cent. the price they pay for coal has increased from $3.10 to $4.10 a ton.

The companies are also compelling the fathers of the breaker boys to sign a paper releasing them from any liability in case of accident in the mine before they can get work.

The capitalist papers in this locality are telling the miners to obey Mitchell, put all their trust in him and they will come out all right. To keep working and, if any grievance comes up, to hold it in abeyance until the Conciliation Board is appointed.

The men have paid very little dues to the union since the strike, and general dissatisfaction with the report of the commission is the rule. A circular was issued by the executive board of this district that all dues must be paid April 1 or a fine of $25 would be imposed and the initiation fee would be raised to $10.

Little attention seems to have been paid to this circular; and no action was taken April 1. Mass meetings of the locals are being held and every effort is being put forth to hold the men in line, without any apparent result.

It looks as though the United Mine Workers had about played its last cards in this valley. The scales are dropping from the eyes of the men and some good S. T. & L. A. agitation would bear fruit.

Last Monday Comrade Basson met the agent for the Appeal to Treason and organizer of the Local Socialists (?); and was invited by him to attend their meeting.

Having little else on hand we strolled down to their meeting.

We found the number he had given us over the door of a saloon and seeing no hall around we strolled in.

We walked up to the bartender and asked if there was a meeting place around there anywhere. He said, "No."

I then asked if he knew the organizer of the "Socialist" party? He seemed to tumble then and told us to follow him.

He opened a door that led into a dark alley and we followed. I inquired of Barron if he had a gun with him, for it was about as foul a place as you can strike on the south side.

He led us to what I should judge was the kitchen door: for when he opened it the first thing that caught my eye was a kitchen stove; then an ordinary kitchen table. What we had landed on looked to me like Tom O'Shanter and his cronies.

Around the table sat the Socialist (?) local, four members all told; each had in front of him his foaming stein.

We were invited to join their local but told them we would wait and question them after they had finished business.

About the only business done, with the exception of the schooners being frequently replenished, was to vote to take the N. E. C. from the grave yard at Omaha, and move the corpse to Chicago.

After they were through I asked a few questions about their movement in general, its corrupt methods, and happened to refer to some quotation of Marx.

This got the organizer agoing and he told us he knew more than Marx ever knew, and then adjourned the meeting.

As we were going out one of them remarked that we ought to know better than break up their meetings and Comrade Barron said: "Why did you invite us?" That ended our fun for the night.

Of the four members, one could not speak English at all and another spoke Pennsylvania Dutch.

Stand Fast Braizelluchue.

Scranton, Pa., April 14.

A Murder For Which Capitalism Is Responsible.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The brutal murder committed yesterday in Mt. Kisco by Isaac Bergstrom of his wife, and his subsequent attempt to suicide is a true comment on our present state of affairs.

Bergstrom, a man brutalized by our present system, married a woman, who was driven to this marriage to save herself and child from starvation.

The first husband of the woman was a New York musician. Her little girl, about ten years old, had an inate dislike against her stepfather, on account of his brutal nature and she did not care for his caresses, which she repulsed out of female instincts.

The man committed a cold blooded murder, wrote his son in New York a letter beforehand stating how he would finish the two of them up.

The man beat the woman to death, cut her throat, pulled out the larnyx and cut the arteries on her hand. I was awfully shocked as I know the parties personally.

Yours truly, Crolly.

Pleasantville, April 15.

As to Geo. A. Eastman's Statement.

I.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It seems to me that Geo. Eastman has addressed his letter to the wrong place, as the readers of The People are not the ones to judge whether Eastman is eligible to membership in the S. L. P. He should apply to the section nearest his locality or the State Committee in his State.

I do not like to see valuable space in The People used up discussing a question like the above and would suggest that Eastman apply to the nearest section or to the State Committee of Michigan should he want to join. If he is eligible they will no doubt admit him. If they do, I hope it will be without any blare of trumpets.

Fraternally, E. C. Dieckmann.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.

II.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I, too, having with some interest read the Geo. Eastman statement, would say a few words in the matter. I would advise him, and all others having the same feeling of horror towards government, to read carefully Comrade DeLeon's speech, "Reform or Revolution," and especially I would draw their attention to the paragraphs headed "Government—The State" (pages 6, 7, 8, 9). After he has read that, it would be interesting to hear from him again.

Victor Funke.

New York, April 17, 1903.

III

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It was with much surprise that I read Eastman's letter in The People.

Geo. A. Eastman and the writer both were comrades in the late lamented Populist party, and also in the very much United "Socialist" party.

I am not surprised that Eastman is afraid of the "governing of men by men;" for anybody who reads the "Appeal" and the "S. D. Herald," both of which papers define Socialism as "The government owns everything and we work for the government and get 'good wages'"—anybody who could tolerate a party that circulates such papers as being good for "propaganda" work, certainly would be an easy mark for Anarchist argument.

The S. L. P. platform demands "the abolition of all classes;" and who, under Socialism, will the working class govern, if all men will be members of the working class? Unless Eastman believes that men oppress one another just out of pure "cussedness," then he takes the Christian's position that man is born depraved. In that case, the Salvation Army is the proper place for him.

Fraternally,
Philip Engle.

Detroit, Mich., April 13.

St. Louis Pledges to Aid Party Press.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section St. Louis is making efforts to get subs for The People. At the last meeting of the Section a resolution was passed pledging every member to get not less than two new subs this month. We will get at least forty as a result, because the members are in earnest. Comrade Strupel, who is the Weekly People agent here, is working hard in this direction.

E. C. Dieckmann.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.

D. R., NEW YORK—It was a hit? Tell us more. Long since on the string was that arrow. The moment had come.

A. T. K., NEW YORK—You may take this other illustration. The Alliance may be tee-totally wrong; arch pure and simpledom may be absolutely right. If that were the case, would there be any necessity of first raising premises of falsehood in order to attack the Alliance? Surely not. What does it mean when the labor fakirs resort to such falsehoods, known to them to be falsehoods, as that the Alliance scabbed it at Davis', etc.? What else does it mean but that these fakirs know the Alliance position is sound, and theirs unsound? What else does it mean but scampishness?

A. S., MUNCIE, IND.—Humanity in keeping the Philippines? Did you read what the successor of the brute Funston Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, who just returned from the Philippines said? Well, he said:

"One of the reasons for liking the Filipino as a soldier is the same that gives one a preference for the negro in the same capacity. I am not worried about his safety, as it does not make any difference whether he gets killed or not. You can understand my point better by taking the case of a full-blooded dog and a cur. If you owned them you would sooner sacrifice the cur rather than lose the better dog you prize."

Our keeping of the Philippines works a double inhumanity. It works inhumanity to the Filipinos; it works inhumanity to ourselves by inciting the beast within such breasts as those of the Funstons, the Baldwins, etc.

Drop it!

F. O'H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1st. Read above answer to A. T. K., N. Y.

2d. Now, suppose the Alliance were to vanish, like thin smoke over night. No Alliance in existence. What would you, as an outsider, think the S. L. P.'s attitude would be? Would it change any? Did you ever put that question to yourself? If you did, then put it to the man whom you quote. You will see that, back of the wish to remove the Alliance, is the belief that, that done, the Party would have acted differently from what it did toward Mitchell during the recent strike. And that belief is, of course, preposterous. Neither by omission nor commission could the S. L. P. act as a barker for fakirism. The Party is bound to use every opportunity to drill the proletariat for the Social Revolution. Now this can't be done by merely preaching abstract Socialism. It is necessary also to furnish the illustrations. Fakirism must be fought, being capitalism in disguise. That is the beginning and the end of the S. L. P. Trades Union policy,—Alliance or no Alliance.

T. S., FITCHBURG, MASS.—Let the Kangaroos kick. They will find, if they have not already, the wisdom of the warning: "Kick not at goadpricks, else your heels will rue."

W. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now, just submit to the microscope the leaders of the Socialist Party,—beginning with your own Chicago. You will find them to be caricatures of Millerand. Millerand, self-seeking politician tho' he is, is a man of great intellect and training. But these leaders—all of whom, as the stacks of "Daily People Lies" demonstrate—are after the same thing that Millerand is, but are simply ridiculous in point of knowledge and ability. It is no wonder and no accident that their delegates at the Paris International Congress voted for Millerand. There are no wonders, or accidents in the world.

T. F. D., NEW YORK—Chide not the laborer while you are housed at home.—Did you not stand by that Volkszeitung pack? Did you ever raise your voice (knowing German) against the infamies published by that paper, so correctly characterized by the German editor of one of the trade journals "a factory of lies and slanders" (Luegen und Verlaeumdung Manufactur)? So long as you are housed at that home, chide not the laborer. Pull out and cleanse yourself!

J. H. L., LIVERPOOL, ENG.—"The People" has not, and it spurns the financial or other support of fraudulent label advertisements, and all other schemes to defraud and befuddle the workingman. Hence its difficulties are great, and its progress slow. But, watered, as the paper is, with the sound pennies of the militant Socialists of the land, it will grow a strong and overspreading tree. As the S. L. P. deals not in shoddy, and does not believe in "Hurrah clothing store" methods.

T. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—'Tis the case, not with the New York morning daily only, which you mention. 'Tis the case also with all the rest, from the yellowest up, or down. Not one of them whispers a breath upon the crash that is on in the Social Democratic party in this city, between the Volkszeitung Corporation (Volkszeitung and Worker) on the one hand, and the English element on the other. All these papers are hushing up the affair, altho' there are injunction and criminal proceedings in court between the two sets. It doesn't suit the capitalist papers to say anything that will impair the fly-paper qualities of their nasty Social Democratic pet to keep the workingmen away from the Socialist Labor Party. The gutter-snipe reporters see to that.

X. X., MINDEN CITY, MICH.—The practice in the S. L. P. has uniformally been that, if a member is discovered doing spy-work to betray the Party—such work, say, as furnishing Party addresses to the enemy to work upon—charges are brought against him, and he is expelled.

It may, however, happen, and has happened, that, before such a fellow is caught, he has succeeded in the promotion of his "petty interests" and his "mean ambitions", and by dint of his "vile intrigues" to play upon the weak, the unguarded and the confiding in his section that he has "cockroached" enough of them to prevent his expulsion. In that case, such a Section has been duly suspended and reorganized with the sound material.

The Party constitution provides for all that; and, if experience shows that there is any flaw in the constitution, placing in jeopardy either the Party's safety, or the safety of the individual member, the defect can be cured by amendment.

H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Seeing what Geo. J. Gates is, he is unworthy of an answer.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"Public ownership" means ownership by the nation, the State and the municipality of the means of production, transportation and exchange.

"Municipal ownership," accordingly, is a part of "public ownership", ownership by the municipality alone.

The Holland strike, as you may have noticed and learned from this paper, furnishes a caution against the interpretation that schemers and capitalists generally put upon the word "public" in the term "public ownership." By public they mean the capitalist government; and "public ownership", accordingly, with them, does not imply the abolition of wage slavery; on the contrary, "public ownership" with them expressly contemplates the continuance of wage-slavery, accordingly of class-rule.

J. J., NEW YORK—You just read the first of the "Two Pages From Roman History." You will there find that, in order to silence the clamor of the poor plebeians for bread, the patricians allowed a few rich plebeians to sit in the Senate—and keep their mouths shut FROM VOTING. It produced no bread for the plebeian poor. The patricians continued as before to do as they pleased. Just so valuable and no more is the "concession" of the Volkszeitung Corporation "to allow a representative of your Social Democratic party to sit at the meetings of the corporation." He can't vote. And if he could he would be out-voted. It is the regular old patrician shell game. A Socialist party must own its own press,—no private corporation dodge will do.

N. O. G., NEW LONDON, CT.—Facts! Facts!! Facts!!! No "thinking", only knowledge will stead.

Knowledge belongs of right to those
Who read the lesson of the fact they feel.
Fore-thinking were fore-sorrowing.

H. S. V., BOSTON, MASS.—Even if, indeed, "the Merger Decision succeeds in fooling the dampheols", what of it? Right along in Wall street they are digging their graves with the spade of doom.

A. C. H., DETROIT, MICH.—"Reproachess cross." Drop them. Fall to and go work in the work of agitation, education and organization.

A. R., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The Merger decision, rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was handed down, not at St. Louis, where the argument was heard, but at St. Paul, the Court having constructively sat in the Minnesota Circuit.

T. B., DAYTON, O.—The vote of the Bogus Socialist party in Chicago fell off, in round figures, 2000 votes at this municipal election. It was last November, 13,650, this month it was 11,124. The S. L. P. vote also came down. But the S. L. P. does not stand upon votes. The day, when the S. L. P. will consider the question of "counting noses" vital, is not yet. Otherwise with the S. P.; votes is the breath in its nostrils. For that it sacrifices everything. When its vote sinks, despite sacrifices,—well!

Mr. Ben Tillet.

Mr. Ben Tillet, we learn from an American paper is to lecture in the United States during the autumn under the auspices of the "Social Democratic" or "Socialist" party of that country.

In order to help his mission we may recall the fact that this is the gentleman who in 1892 opposed the motion to give to the body now known as the Independent Labor party, in England, the title of the Socialist Labor party. In doing so he stated, that Socialists always talk of revolution, but, "In moments of danger are the first to crawl under the bed," a phrase for which the representative of the German party took him severely to task.

He is also the man who was brought to Australia to lecture for the trade union and labor party of that country, and before he returned to England took service as an immigration agent with the Queensland Government, against the wish and in spite of the indignant protests of the men who had brought him to Australia.—The Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

COLORADO STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received to date on State Agitation Fund of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado the following contributions:

William J. Oberding, Victor	$25
Chas. H. Chase, Denver	5
Joseph Miller, Denver	1
H. J. Brimble, Florence	1
Total	$32

Contributions of W. J. Oberding, Victor, Colo., is payment of the first five months pledge of $5 per month. The other three are the first payments of monthly pledges for the entire season.

Comrades and sympathizers now is the time to come to the aid of the State Executive Committee of Colorado, S. L. P., in its endeavor to place Comrade Phillip Veal in the field as State organizer, May 1, 1903, and keep the comrade there as long as the weather and funds will permit.

Chas. H. Chase,
State Secretary.

Denver, Colorado, April 13

A QUACK EXPOSED

A Populist Shows Wherein the "Appea to Reason" Appeals to Imagination.

The Nebraska Independent of April 9 contains the following expose of

"'SOCIALISTIC QUACKERY.

"'Under socialism sickness will disappear. I know you will laugh at this statement. I expect that, because you have not considered what sickness is or what man would be under natural conditions.'—A. W. Ricker (probably), in Appeal to Reason.

"'Natural conditions,' eh! Was there no sickness among the natives of Australia? Or the aborigines of America? Or what is meant by the term "natural?" As a matter of fact, isn't it true that the Marxist regards capitalist producion and its attendant ills as a "natural" process in the evolution of human society?

"Enrico Ferri, the noted criminologist, doubtless understands the subject of socialism as well as any midroad populist who 'progressed into socialism' in a fit of anger because he was one of a minority on matters of party policy; and there is not a shadow of doubt that Ferri is a better authority on human pathology than any man on the Appeal's editorial staff. Yet Ferri makes no such astounding claim as to what will happen 'under socialism.'

"It is freely admitted that under a more equitable distribution of wealth a great deal of sickness and crime would disappear. Better food, better sanitary conditions, less worry—all these would have a wonderful effect. But why prejudice the case by extravagance equal to a 'fake' medicine adv.? Let us hear what Ferri says:

"'Socialism and Darwinism, it is said, are in conflict on a second point. Darwinism demonstrates that the immense majority . . . are destined to succumb . . .; socialism . . . asserts that all ought to triumph. . . .

"'The number of victors in the struggle for existence constantly tends to approach nearer and nearer to the number of births with the advance or ascent in the biological scale from vegetable to animals, from animals to men, and from the lower species and varieties to the higher . . . .

"'The struggle for existence is a law immanent in the human race, as it is a law of all human beings, although its forms continually change, and it undergoes more and more attenuation. . . .

"'I disagree with some socialists (Loria and others), who have thought they could triumph more completely over the objection . . . by declaring that in human society the 'struggle for existence' is a law which is destined to lose all meaning and applicability when the social transformation at which socialism aims shall have been effected. . . .

"'I still maintain that the struggle for existence is a law inseparable from life, and consequently from humanity itself, but that, though remaining an inherent and constant law, it is gradually transformed in its essence and attenuated in its forms. . . .

"'Socialism, scientifically understood, does not deny, and cannot deny, that among mankind there are always some 'losers' in the struggle for existence. . .

"'To contend that socialism will cause the disappearance of all forms of crime is to act upon the impulse of a generous sentiment, but the contention is not supported by a rigorously scientific observation of the facts. . . .

"'For instance, if the case in point is an assassination committed through jealousy or hallucination, it is the anthropological factor which is the most important, although nevertheless consideration must also be paid to the physical environment and the social environment. . . .

"'We may repeat the same reasoning . . . on the subject of the ordinary diseases. . . . All diseases, acute or chronic, infectious or not infectious, severe or mild, are the product of anthropological constitution of the individual and of the influence of the physical and social environment. The decisiveness of the personal conditions or of the environment varies in the various diseases. . . Phthisis or heart disease . . . depend principally upon the organic constitution of the individual, though it is necessary to take the influence of the environment into account. . . . Cholera, typhus, etc., . . . depend principally on the physical and social conditions of the environment. . . .

"'It is . . . evident that a socialist regime . . . will largely diminish or possibly annihilate . . . the diseases which are principally caused by the conditions of the environment . . . but we shall NOT witness the disappearance of the diseases due to traumatic injuries, imprudence, pulmonary affections, etc.'—'Socialism and Modern Science,' pp. 35-44 (International Library Pub. Co., 23 Duane st., N. Y.).

"We can scarcely charge that Ferri has 'not considered what sickness is' or that so ardent a defender and admirer of Marx is not a socialist. Verily if Wayland gets a few more disgruntled midroaders like Ricker on his editorial staff he must, to be consistent, change the name of his paper to the 'Appeal to Imagination.'

"Possibly, however, these 'kangaroos' have designs on socializing Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's capitalistic method of making 'sickness disappear.' Collective ownership of Christian Science would certainly be unique.

"Charles Q. De France."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 344 Thames street.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Mass. State Executive.

The State Executive Committee of the Mass. S. L. P. held its regular meeting in Boston on Sunday, April 12, 1903, with Young, of Boston, chairman and eight delegates present.

Samuel G. Ferguson, of Everett, presented credential in place of Joel Miller, and was seated as delegate.

Communications were received from Rutland, Boston, New Bedford, New York Labor News Company, C. W. Doyle, Malden, Lowell, Salem, Marlboro, Lawrence, Medway, Milford and Lynn asking information explaining local conditions and making suggestions concerning agitation work to be done this summer; returning vote on conference referendum; asking for speakers, etc.

The committee elected to visit sections to have them form "press clubs" to push the work of getting subscriptions to The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People reported visiting Everett and Salem.

It was voted to send out call for nominations for State ticket to be in by the first meeting in May.

Theo. Hellberg, M. D. FitzGerald and Jas. F. Stevens were elected a committee to look into the matter of legal party nominations.

Communications from John P. Quinn, John Cunningham and Section New Bedford asking for agitation were turned over to the agitation committee.

C. W. Doyle was transferred from Section Haverhill to member-at-large.

Bill of $1.75 as S. E. C.'s part of expense for agitation in Marlboro be ordered paid.

Fin. Sec'y-Treas. was instructed to forward $50 to New York Labor News Company on account, and $25 to Daily People on account of pledge of $425 as per Washington State Committee plan. About $400 of this amount has already been raised by the Fair lately held in Boston.

Fin. Sec'y-Treas. reports accepted and ordered sent to sections.

The draft to reply to editorial that appeared in Boston Post, submitted by Jas. Stevens, was accepted and ordered sent to papers.

Stevens and Young were elected a committee to interview Boston Post for not publishing Jos. F. Malloney's denial of the statement published by them that he was going to be the candidate of the "Socialist" party for Governor this fall.

The matter of the S. E. C. opening bank account was laid over till next meeting.

Jas. F. Stevens and M. D. FitzGerald were elected committee to visit the Scandinavian Socialist Club, asking their co-operation in matter of pushing party organization.

Sections were ordered to send in the names, addresses, ages and occupations of their respective members.

Secretary instructed to notify sections that De Léon tour will be held in abeyance for some time in the near future.

John W. Ryan, Sec'y.
76 Adams street, Lynn, Mass.

Mass. S. E. C.

The next meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts will be held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, on Sunday, April 26, 1903, at 3 p. m. sharp. Delegates from Malden and Cambridge will please be present.

John W. Ryan, Sec'y.

May Day in Lynn.

Owing to the fact that a suitable hall could not be secured for the first of May, International Labor Day will be celebrated on Saturday, May 2, in Exchange Hall, Lynn, Mass.

This affair is to be held under the joint auspices of Section Lynn and the Italian Branch, the proceeds to be equally divided between both organizations.

The services of some of the very best talented artists in Lynn have been secured for the entertainment. Selections will be given from Italian grand opera by the members of the Italian branch. The Marseillaise will be rendered in French and to hear it sung by a real Frenchman is certainly a great treat, which no one should miss the opportunity of hearing. The Beethoven Quartette, one of the most popular in this vicinity, will also appear, and anyone who has heard their excellent singing on previous occasions will desire to attend the May Day celebration. David Edgar will sing several Irish and Scotch songs, which he is well able to do in a most pleasing manner.

In addition to the above list of entertainers (which is far from being complete) several comrades of Mixed Alliance, No. 267, Solefasteners' Alliance, L. A. 391, and Lasters' Protective Alliance, L. A. No. 395, will give songs and deliver recitations.

The entertainment will be followed by a grand ball and music will be furnished by a first-class orchestra.

Refreshments will be on sale and all proceeds are to go to Section Lynn and the Italian Branch.

The price of tickets are but ten cents each and there is no reason why Exchange Hall, which is one of the largest in the city, cannot be crowded.

It is expected that Comrade Joseph F. Malloney will deliver an address on International Labor Day and that Comrade Malloney will do full justice to the subject and occasion need hardly be said.

Tickets can now be purchased of members of the various locals of the S. T. & L. A., the Italian Branch and Section Lynn.

Exchange Hall will be decorated in an appropriate manner by the Italian Branch.

Anyone desiring further information is requested to call at headquarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

RHODE ISLAND ATTENTION!

The regular State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held on Sunday, April 26, at 2 P. M. sharp, in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

All comrades throughout the state are requested to attend.

R. I. State Committee, S. L. P.
Henry Greene, Secretary.

* * *

R. I. Comrades Attention!

At a meeting held by the Rhode Island State Ex. Com. on April 13, it was voted that membership cards must be shown at the convention and no others but members in good standing shall be allowed to vote.

Herman Keiser,
A Member of R. I. S. E. C.

* * *

Section Providence.

Comrades, the regular monthly meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street on Sunday, April 26, immediately after the adournment of the State Convention, which will meet about 2:30 P. M.

James McGuigan, Organizer.

Daily People Auxiliary League.

Since the last acknowledgments were published, the receipts of the League have been lighter than they ought to have been. A number of members of the League have fallen in arrears, and delinquency notices have been sent out. It is to be hoped that all will make an effort to square up and enable the League to discharge the obligation it has undertaken, namely, to take off the shoulders of the management the payment of the notes still due on The Daily People plant.

The receipts are:

Section St. Louis, Mo.	$5 00
California members at large	12 00
Morin-Dworschak, Duluth, Minn.	5 00
H. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
A. Good, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
J. W., New York	30 00
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	3 00
John Holler, New York	10 00
16th A. D., New York	3 80
Members of Section Baltimore, Md	5 75
35th A. D., New York	2 95
Section Roanoke, Va	4 00
Section Cleveland, Ohio	4 00
Section Patton, Pa	4 70
"Stamford," Conn.	3 00
Hugh R. Richards, Indianapolis	35 00
Section Allegheny Co., Pa	16 00
De Lee-Devane, Troy, N. Y.	8 00
A. S. Dowler, Fort Hancock, Tex.	3 00
28th A. D., New York	5 60
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	5 00
Section Toronto, Canada	5 60
Section Richmond, Va	4 00
Section San Antonio, Tex.	5 00
Section New York, Scand	15 00
Isadore Klein, New York	2 00
A. Francis, New York	3 00
August Gillhaus, New York	3 00
Thos. O'Shaughnessy, New York	5 00
B. Touroff, New York	5 00
23d A. D., New York	4 55
Total	$224 15
Previously acknowledged	$3,202 38
Grand total	$3,426 53

Among the foregoing there is one new enrollment, that of the "Members of Section Baltimore Md."

Henry Kuhn.
Treasurer, D. P. A. L.

May Day in West Superior.

Section West Superior, Wis., will celebrate International Labor Day by an excellent concert on Friday, May 1, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at the German Club Rooms, 1815 Broadway, West Superior, Wis.

Program—Part I.—Piano solo, Miss Blanche Morin; bass solo, Mr. L. Dworschok; speech for the day, Mr. Ed. Kriz; violin solo, Miss E. Thiel.

Part II.—Tenor solo, Mr. E. J. Morin, declamation, Mr. N. Viset; bass solo, Mr. L. Dworschok; violin solo, Miss E. Thiel; recitation, Mr. A. Greenager. Admission, 15 cents.

Syracuse's Euchre Party.

A euchre party will be held under the auspices of Section Onondago County, S. L. P at Clinton Hall, corner West Genessee and Clinton streets, Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29. Tickets 10 cents.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

S. T. & L. A. NOTICES

ALLIANCE FAIR.

..All comrades who desire to see District Alliance 49, S. T. & L. A., placed in a financial position to enable it to carry on the proper amount of agitation necessary to the upbuilding of the Alliance in this district, should not fail to remember that but two weeks now remain in which to prepare for the Grand Fair to be held at Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, Nos. 210-214 East Fifth street, on Saturday, May 2.. All should be interested in making this affair a success, and should see that their presents are forwarded in time to Joseph Scheuerer, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street.

Ladies' Tailors Union, L. A. 390.

The next regular meeting of the above named organization will take place on Saturday, April 25, at 231,233 East Thirty-third street, at 8:30 p. m. sharp. Important business. All members should attend. The Organizer.

Local Alliance 325, S. T. & L. A.

Holds regular business meetings first and third Thursdays of each month in S. L. P. headquarters, 205½ South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Propaganda meetings last Sunday of each month. Readers of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People and all wage earners are invited to attend.

H. Schwartz, Organizer.

St. Louis, Mo., Vote.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.—The election is over and it resulted in an increase for the Socialist Labor Party of about 100 votes over last fall. The vote then was about 450. The "Socialists" alias Social Democrats boasted and made strenuous efforts to capture three wards for the house of delegates, but they were sadly disappointed, increasing their vote of last fall by about 200.

The S. L. P. vote is as follows:

City Council—Poelling, 588; Ernst, 577; Graeber, 573; Grupp, 580; Hager, 577; Bomlitz, 561.

Board of Education—Heitzig, 565; Feltman, 564; Uetrecht, 561; Biell, 552.

Mass. Comrades, Attention!

Energetic efforts are being made to have an organizer and canvasser for the party press on the road in Massachusetts by the 1st of May. Tickets are now in circulation for a grand sale of a Rambler bicycle for the benefit of the organizing fund which will take place on the 30th of April. Several thousand tickets have been printed and the various Sections of the State as well as all members-at-large and sympathizers of the S. L. P. are urged to push the sale of these tickets to their very utmost.

Comrades, there is no time to lose. The 1st of May is very near, and if we are to have an organizer and a canvasser for the party press by that time then we must all roll up our sleeves and begin work at once.

Don't delay sending for tickets for this sale. After you have finished reading this notice send immediately for a large-sized bunch of tickets to sell in your locality. (Remember that they must be sold and not simply distributed.) After you have sold the first batch send for another at once. Don't be afraid to send for tickets. You cannot sell too many of them. Tickets are only 10 cents each.

Comrades, let us be determined that the S. L. P. of Massachusetts shall have an organizer by the 1st of May.

For tickets for this sale address,
Edwin S. Mayo,
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

S. L. P. Meetings in Chicago.

April 25, North and Orchard, 8 p. m. Clark and Erie, 8 p. m.

April 26, Sigel and Sedgwick, 8 p. m. State and Congress, 8 p. m.

May 2, 111th and Michigan, 7.30 p. m. Ninety-second and Commercial avenue, 7.30 p. m.

May 3, Madison and Green, 8 p. m. Warren avenue and Ogden avenue, 3 p. m.

May 8, Halsted and Maxwell, 8 p. m.

May 9, Sixty-third and Halsted, 8 p. m.

May 10, State and Congress, 3 p. m. Clark and Walton, 8 p. m.

Cleveland's One Day's Wage Fund.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find check for $6.15 for the following members and sympathizers who have pledged one day's pay for the benefit of The Daily People:

F. W. K., $2; J. Matthews, $1.65; W. J. Holwell, $1.50; John Eiben, $1; total, $6.15. Fred Brown, Literary Agent.

Cleveland O., April 19.

Ohio Daily People Fund.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find $2 for Section Cleveland, as per Washington State Executive Committee plan.

Ohio State Committee,
James Matthew, Sec'y.
Cleveland, O., April 19.

"Hoboken, Attention!"

An important section meeting will be held on Saturday, April 25, at headquarters, 161 Fourth street. Comrades will please appear on time.

Organizer.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Continued from page 1.

of July 10, and subsequently the capitalist courts—; these "Volkszeitung" gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, together with their kin in other parts of the country, they rushed to conceal their smallness in the "Social Democratic," which has since adopted the name of the "Socialist," party.

The series of steps taken by the leaders of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party in setting up a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyranny!" "Freedom!"

What was the "Tyranny!" that these gentlemen were fleeing from, and what the "Freedom" that they were fleeing to?

The following record of their feats answers the thrilling question:

In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, now a member of the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike.

In that same year the Social Democrats in the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens and the Social Democratic tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as street commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Edward Straub, ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Tabor figures as a Social Democrat and is a political job-holder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King applied to the Democratic mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them and kept them, with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the Social Democratic ticket for president of Common Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight.

In 1901, a New York city Social Democrat, Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as vice-president on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on the West Side, without even provoking the censure of his Social Democratic organization.

In Haverhill, Mass., James A. Carey, Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party man, voted a $15,000 appropriation for an armory, declares he would do it again and his conduct passes even unchallenged by his Social Democratic organization.

In New York city the Volkszeitung, German organ of the Social Democracy, notoriously took money to advertise capitalist political candidates.

At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, 1902, John E. Carty appeared as candidate for town clerk on the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

At the same election held in the same place, James Farrell appeared as the candidate for warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party official ticket.

At the same election and same place Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" party, and of the regular Democratic party for assessor.

In Peekskill, N. Y., at the election held March 4, Seth Tabor ran on the Social Democratic ticket for village trustee, and was endorsed by the regular Democratic party, whose press did all it could to promote his election, and the endorsement was not repudiated by the Social Democratic party.

In Abington, Mass., at the election held March 3, 1902, Charles H. Bickford ran for park commissioner simultaneously on the official ballots of the regular Democratic and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," parties.

In the same town and at the same election, Frank C. Bates appeared as the official candidate on the official ballots of the Citizens and of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party.

At the elections of 1902, E. J. Livernash was a Democratic and a "Socialist" party candidate in the Fourth San Francisco Congressional District.

At the elections in November, 1902, in New Britain, Ct., Geo. W. Klett ran for Judge of Probate on the Republican and the so-called Socialist ticket.

In Mesa County, Colorado, C. P. McCary, Democratic alderman of Second Ward, Grand Junction, ran for Senate on the so-called Socialist ticket.

On November 23, the Marion, Ind., local of the so-called Socialist party was reorganized by the State Committee with one John W. Kelly who, elected to the City Council on the "Socialist" ticket, voted franchises to private corporations. He "had broken no rules" was the argument for Kelly.

In Belleville, Ill., John Wachter, organizer of the so-called Socialist party, is a worker for the Democratic party.

At the November, 1902, election in Harris county, Texas, E. H. Vasner ran for county judge on the "Socialist" ticket, and simultaneously on the Republican, Independent Democratic and Populist tickets.

At the spring election of 1903 in Schuylkill county, Pa., the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, fused with the Republican party in the Kline township, and with the Democratic party in Rahn township.

In April, 1903, W. J. Johnson, candidate for alderman on the Bogus Socialist ticket in Chicago, received the endorsement of the Municipal Voters' League, a capitalist organization, and appeared among the list of the League's "approved" candidates published in the Chicago Record-Herald, Tribune and Daily News.

At Hartford, Conn., in the municipal election in April, 1903, among the candidates of the so-called Socialist party no less than four—Martin J. Riga, John Rubenbauer, August Hartsman and Albert L. Miller, for Councilmen in the Seventh, First, Fifth and Ninth wards, respectively—are enrolled on the caucus list of the Republican party; and not less than five of its candidates—John J. Fitzgibbons, Henry F. Bamman, Joseph R. Brannigan, Alfred T. Tivey and John R. Riley, for Councilmen in the First, Third and Fifth wards for Aldermen in the Seventh Ward, and for High School Commissioner, respectively—are simultaneously enrolled on the caucus list of the Democratic party.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the Labor Movement cuts an equally broad swath of treason to the working class.

There is no act of infamy committed by the LaborLieutenants of the Hannas against the welfare of the working class but the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party either shuts its eyes to or applauds. Whether it is the furnishing of deputy marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers"; or whether it is the helping of the employers of machinists to deceive these into believing that they have won a victory; or whether it is the bleeding of the workers for money under the false pretence of keeping up a strike, when the real reason is to support a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees" long after the strike is known to be hopelessly lost, as in the great cigarmakers' strike in New York city in 1900; or whether it is the base surrender of the miners' strike at the hour of victory by John Mitchell, or whether it was the action of the Fakir Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in furnishing jail birds and Canadian laborers to break the strike of the Knights of Labor cutters at Lynn, Mass.;—whatever the infamy may be that these Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas have in hand, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party and its press stand by them, praise their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle," and spew its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fearlessly opposing that scabby pack of Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

Is there any doubt what the "Tyranny!" is that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party condemns in the Socialist Labor Party? Is there any doubt what the "Freedom!" is that that bogus Socialist concern is after?

Like a veritable criminal the Social Democratic party traveled over the country under a number of aliases. In some States it called itself "Socialist party." In Massachusetts its official designation was long "Democratic Social party" until it changed that into "Socialist" party. In Pennsylvania its style was "Public Ownership party." In New York it sails as "Social Democratic party." Of course, everywhere it pretends to be a Socialist party, and, aided by the Republican-Democratic capitalist press, it raises confusion everywhere. True enough, nowhere can its defamations of the Socialist Labor Party gain credence. But it is equally true that nowhere are the masses sufficiently posted to see through the fraud; the impression carried away by most people is the absurd one that "the Socialists are divided;" discouragement is thus created, and the masses that would otherwise be moving toward and centering within the Socialist Labor Party are scattered to the four winds—and that was the purpose back of the launching of the Social Democratic party; the labor-fleecing class, together with its lackeys, the "Organized Scabbery," breathes freer.

The present condition of the public mind, created by this move of the Democratic-Republican politicians, proves their astuteness. But their astuteness can have play-room only so long as lack of sound information continues to mark the public mind. This fact points to the burning needs of the present. Sound information must be scattered so plentifully that none but the hopelessly stuffable can be misled. Then none need ask, "What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party?" Whoever has brains to think for himself will then be able to pick his own way out of the chaos.

The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party is a decoy duck of the capitalist parties.

The Socialist Labor Party is the sole political organization that intrepidly and unsmashably faces the foe of the working class. It alone is entitled to the support of a serious, honorable and intelligent man.

A 17-MILE FARM

Continued from page 1.

year is upward of 2000, or more than 150 carloads.

Cattle which are fattened for the market are fed not only on corn and rough food, but meal of different kinds, and bran and cottonseed meal. A great deal of the corn is ground, cobs and all, before it is fed to the cattle, and all the fodder is shredded. A force of twelve men and a sixteen-horsepower gasoline engine are kept busy running the machinery which shreds the fodder. Mr. Sherman believes that the process adds 50 per cent. to the value of rough feed.

Well Paid Farm Hands.

In the summer time the men work from 7 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, with two hours off at midday. Every evening the foremen telephone to headquarters the details of the work accomplished during the day. By an ingenious system of blank reports, which Mr. Sherman has devised, a bookkeeper can make a record of work done as fast as reports come over the telephone.

The employes are paid $20 a month and board. Those who are at work on October 1 of each year are paid a bonus of $5 a month for all the time they have been continuously employed. This is to prevent an exodus from the ranch into the wheat fields during the harvesting and threshing seasons, when wages rise for a short time. The farm hand who works on Sherman ranch the year round thus receives $25 a month, which is considered more than is paid the average farm hand. If a man is married he is given a home to live in, rent free, and is allowed $10 a month extra for his own board, and if his wife wishes to do so she has a chance to board some of the single farm hands.

Sherman ranch, though it is devoted almost exclusively to raising and fattening cattle for the beef market, is almost the center of the Kansas wheat belt. Rice county, adjoining it on the south, produced in 1901 nearly 4,000,0000 bushels of wheat. McPherson county, to the east, raised 3,500,000 bushels. Ellsworth county, in which the big farm is located, raised 2,335,000 bushels.

None of the counties produced less than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, and some went nearly as high as 7,000,000.

The only threshing machines used in the Kansas wheat belt are the big ones that are operated by steam engines. No horses are necessary for the machine except to haul water and fuel. When the engines are not in use for running threshing machines they are sometimes utilized for plowing, but this is not common, for the ground is so moist that the engine sinks far into the soft dirt.

Mr. Sherman is now trying to devise a method of plowing by power by the use of two engines, one at either end of the field, propelling a cable between them, to which the plows may be attached. He believes this to be the best solution of the plowing by power problem.—The World's Work.

Special Fund.

As per circular, September 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged	$6,964 14
Harry Gold, City	1 60
W. O. Purvis, Detroit, Mich.	60
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal	3 00
A. C. G., S. I.	1 00
Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio	50
Workingmen's Ed. Club, City	3 26
John Martin, City	1 00
Frank Ahlberg, Moline, Ill	50
John Heidenreich, Cleveland, O.	3 00
S. Fillenbaum, Cleveland	2 00
P. A. Christiansen, Cleveland	2 00
Fred Brown, Cleveland	3 00
H. Kollman, Cleveland	50
Michael Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.	2 00
Section Louisville, Ky., proceeds of Commune Festival	10 00
Total	$6,998 10

M'KEESPORT.

Continued on page 6.

ers (the people) and do not stop at taking that much, but take the Steel trust; take all the means of production and distribution; take all that the plastic powers of working class hand and brain have created. Tell the loafing bankers, trust magnates and corrupt politicians that the only honorable way to live is to work for your living. The workingman is the only one that is entitled to live, because he produces something necessary.

This band may tell the working class that they are un-American if they do the right thing for themselves and their class. Tell them that Washington was told he was wrong by a crew like Jim Evans; and that Lincoln was told he was wrong by the men that traded in human beings.

Everything that was destined to benefit the human race was always wrong until enough good, sturdy human beings got at work and righted the wrong. Such are only found in the ranks of the working class who can and must, alone and by themselves, get their shoulders to the wheel and oust every one of the motley crew that would let our children grow up without a school; grow up in ignorance in order that their property may become more valuable; all at the expense of the workingmen of McKeesport.

Just think of it, the Steel trust has every day in the year at least two men of the working class killed at its door. It is not enough to kill us, but we must be robbed while alive.

Fellow workingmen, it is high time we put a stop to it by organizing to a man into the Socialist Labor Party, and by sheer strength of our members on election day sweep this rotten system with its loafing bankers, trust magnates and shyster lawyers into oblivion; and let the human family go upward and onward with the progress of the ages, where poverty with its awful fears, and inordinate wealth with its vicious hopes, be a thing of the past.

These men give you the laugh and use these arguments: "Did you ever hear of such a foolish thing? Workingmen to organize and run things! Such rot!" They will then throw up their chins and tell you: "I want to hear no more of such stuff. You workingmen never did do anything but work and never will. We are business men and understand running things. You work and keep on working; we will do the rest. We know how. You do not."

We of the working class have heard this kind of talk in McKeesport, and if we were only half what the Fathers of our country were in moral courage we would tell our capitalist kings to get off our backs as the Revolutionary Fathers told England's king to get off theirs over one hundred years ago.

How long will you put up with this kind of treatment? You must strike off your shackles or you must wear them. The Steel trust will not break the chain that binds you. It is to their interest to bind it tighter. If you would be free you must strike the blow yourselves.

Do not say "I am ready when the rest of them are." There is only one way to be right. That is to be right, not wrong, and any man that voted for any of the people who are responsible for the state of affairs in this city at the present time knows that he voted wrong.

Any man that reads the yellow newspapers of this city knows that they are hand and glove in with the capitalist class, our masters, and against us, the men that make it possible to have a paper, a street, a school, a steel trust; in fact, anything that society must have. We must produce it and then be ground down by the so-called Four Hundred. But if you want a paper that will fight the battles of the men that toil, subscribe for this paper (The People). It will fight your battles, workingmen, in the future as it has in the past. It is owned by the working class and is our gatling gun, our field piece, that will carry dismay into the camp of our enemies (the capitalists), while the struggle lasts between the two classes, the capitalist class on one hand, the working class on the other.

Choose your side. If you are a capitalist we don't want you. But if you are a workingman it is your duty to start right in and work with might and main to build up the organization of the working class. By all means subscribe for this paper. Keep posted, and the day of the tyrant, the fraud and fakir, will soon be a thing of the past.

Remember the Socialist Labor Party of the United States is the only genuine, all others are frauds.

P. O. J.

McKeesport, Pa., April 12.

Another new theory of cancer has been discovered. If the cures were only as abundant as the theories concerning it, cancer would have been wiped out long ago, instead of being the terrible scourge it now is. Hurry up the cure. More cure and less theory is what is wanted.

Strictly Hand-made
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